of the difficulties and obſtacles he met with, and frequently tempted him to lay out large ſums, in the proſecution of ſome of his projects, without ſufficient œconomy, and, of courſe, without proper returns. His open, unſuſpicious temper, alſo, led him frequently to put too much truſt and confidence in ſome of thoſe who had the charge of his works, which proved to him the cauſe of many cruel diſappointments. But even from his errors and failure the public have derived advantage; and it is ſurely indiſputable, that a man, who paſſed ſixty years in acquiring knowledge, and enlightening his countrymen, is well entided to the gratitude of his country. During his life, his public ſevices were not altogether overlooked. He often met with flattering marks of approbation from many liberal and public ſpirited noblemen and gentlemen in this country; and the city of Edinburgh, then under the auſpices of Provoſt Drummond, when they honoured him with the freedom of their city, was pleaſed to add in his diploma, "That it was given for eminent ſervices done to his country." But enough has not yet been done. Some farther tribute is due to his memory: For, there is a juſt debt of gratitude conſtituted againſt the public, which cannot be conſidered as diſcharged, ſo long as the widow of Dr Roebuck, whoſe fortune was ſunk in theſe great undertakings, is left without any proviſion for her immediate or future ſupport.

CONSIDERATIONS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH EDUCATION.

Continued from p. 310.

Children's Balls—French Governeſſes.

"TO every thing there is a ſeaſon, and a time for every purpoſe under heaven;" ſaid the wiſe man; but he ſaid it before the invention of baby-balls. This modern device is a ſort of triple conſpiracy againſt the innocence, the health, and the happineſs of children; thus, by factitious amuſements, to rob them of a reliſh for the ſimple joys, the unbought delights, which naturally belong to their blooming ſeaſon, is like blotting out ſpring from the year. To ſacrifice the true and proper enjoyments of ſprightly and happy children, is to make them pay a dear and diſproportionate price for their artificial pleaſures. They ſtep at once from the nurſery to the ball-room; and, by a prepoſterous change of habits, are thinking of dreſſing themſelves, at an age when they uſed to be dreſſing their dolls. Inſtead of bounding with the unreſtrained freedom of little wood-nymphs over hill and dale, their cheeks flaſhed with health, and their hearts overflowing with happineſs, theſe *gay* little creatures are ſhut up all the morning, demurely practiſing the *pas grave*, and tranſacting the ſerious buſineſs of acquiring a new ſtep for the evening, with more coſt of time and pains than it would have taken them to acquire twenty new ideas.

Thus they loſe the amuſements which naturally belong to their ſmiling period, and unnaturally anticipate thoſe pleaſures (ſuch as they are) which would come in, too much of courſe, on their introduction into faſhionable life. The true pleaſures of childhood are cheap and natural; for every object teems with delight to eyes and hearts new to the enjoyment of life: nay, the hearts of healthy children abound with a general diſpoſition to mirth and joyfulneſs, even without a ſpecific object to excite it; like our firſt parent, in the world's firſt ſpring, when all was new, and freſh, and gay about him:

They live and move,
And feel that they are happier than they know.

Only furniſh them with a few ſimple and harmleſs materials, and a little,

but

but not too much leiſure, and they will manufacture their own pleaſures with more ſkill, and ſucceſs, and ſatisfaction, than they will receive from all that your money can purchaſe. Their bodily recreations ſhould be ſuch as will promote their health, quicken their activity, enliven their ſpirits, whet their ingenuity, and qualify them for their mental work. But if you begin thus early to create wants, to invent gratifications, to multiply deſires, to waken dormant ſenſibilities, to ſtir up hidden fires, you are ſtudiouſly laying up for your children a ſtore of premature caprice, and irritability and diſcontent.

While childhood preſerves its native ſimplicity, every little change is intereſting, every gratification is a luxury; a ride or a walk will be a delightful amuſement to a child in her natural ſtate; but it will be dull and taſteleſs to a ſophiſticated little creature, nurſed in theſe forced, coſtly, and vapid pleaſures. Alas! that we ſhould throw away this firſt grand opportunity of working into a practical habit, the moral of this important truth, that the chief ſource of human diſcontent is to be looked for, not in our real, but in our factitious wants; not in the demands of nature, but in the artificial cravings of deſire!

When one ſees the growing zeal to crowd the midnight ball with theſe pretty fairies, one would be almoſt tempted to fancy it was a kind of pious emulation among the mothers to cure their infants of a fondneſs for vain and fooliſh pleaſures, by tiring them out by this premature familiarity with them; and that they were actuated by ſomething of the ſame principle, which led the Spartans to introduce their ſons to ſcenes of riot, that they might conceive an early diſguſt at vice! or poſſibly, that they imitated thoſe Scythian mothers, who uſed to plunge their new-born infants into the flood, thinking none to be worth ſaving who could not ſtand this early ſtruggle for their lives: the greater part indeed, as it might have been expected, periſhed; but the parents took comfort, that if many were loſt, the few who eſcaped would be the ſtronger for having been thus expoſed.

To behold lilliputian coquettes projecting dreſſes, ſtudying colours, aſſorting ribbands and feathers, their little hearts beating with hopes about partners, and fears about rivals; and to ſee their freſh cheeks pale after the midnight ſupper, their aching heads and unbraced nerves diſqualifying the little languid beings for the next day's taſk, and to hear the grave apology, "that it is owing to the wine, the crowd, the heated room of the laſt night's ball;" all this, I ſay, would really be as ludicrous, as if the miſchief of the thing did not take off from the merriment of it, as any of the ridiculous and prepoſterous diſproportions in the diverting travels of Captain Lemuel Gulliver.

Under a juſt impreſſion of the evils which we are ſuſtaining from the principles and the practices of *modern* France, we are apt to loſe ſight of thoſe deep and laſting miſchiefs which ſo long, ſo regularly, and ſo ſyſtematically, we have been importing from the ſame country, though in another form and under another government. In one reſpect, indeed, the firſt were the more formidable, becauſe we embraced the ruin without ſuſpecting it; while we defeat the malignity of the latter, by detecting the turpitude, and defending ourſelves againſt it. This is not the place to deſcant on that levity of manners, that contempt of the ſabbath, that familiarity with looſe principles, and thoſe relaxed notions of conjugal fidelity, which have often been tranſplanted into this country by women of faſhion, as a too common effect of a long reſidence in that: but it is peculiarly ſuitable to my ſubject, to advert to another domeſtic miſchief derived from the ſame foreign extraction:

tion: I mean, the risks that have been run, and the sacrifices which have been made, in order to furnish our young ladies with the means of acquiring the French language in the greatest possible purity. Perfection in this accomplishment has been so long established as the supreme object; so long considered as the predominant excellence, to which all other excellencies must bow down, that it would be hopeless to attack a law which fashion has immutably decreed, and which has received the stamp of long prescription. We must therefore be contented with expressing a wish, that this indispensable perfection could have been attained at the expence of sacrifices less important. It is with the greater regret I animadvert on this and some other prevailing practices, as they are errors into which the wise and respectable have, through want of consideration, or rather through want of firmness to resist the tyranny of fashion, sometimes fallen. It has not been unusual, when mothers of rank and reputation have been asked how they ventured to intrust their daughters to foreigners, of whose principles they know nothing, except that they were Roman catholics, to answer, "That they had taken care to be secure on that subject, for that it had been stipulated that the question of religion should never be agitated between the teacher and the pupil." This, it must be confessed, is a most desperate remedy; it is like starving to death to avoid being poisoned. And one cannot help trembling for the event of that education, from which religion, as far as the governess is concerned, is thus formally and systematically excluded. Surely, it would not be exacting too much, to suggest, at least, that an attention no less scrupulous should be exerted, to insure the character of our children's instructor for piety and knowledge, than is thought necessary to ascertain that she has nothing *patois* in her dialect.

I would rate a correct pronunciation and an elegant phraseology at their just price, and I would not rate them low; but I would not offer up principle as a victim to sounds and accents. And the matter is now made more easy; for whatever disgrace it might once have brought on an English lady, to have had it suspected from her accent that she had the misfortune, not to be born in a neighbouring country; some recent events may serve to reconcile her to the suspicion of having been bred in her own: a country, to which, (with all its faults, which are many!) the whole world is looking up with envy and admiration, as the seat of true glory and of comparative happiness: a country, in which the exile, driven out by the crimes of his own, finds a home! a country, to obtain the protection of which it was claim enough to be unfortunate; and no impediment to have been the subject of her direst foe! a country, which in this respect, humbly imitating the father of compassion, when it offered mercy to a suppliant enemy, never conditioned for merit, nor insisted on the virtues of the miserable as a preliminary to its own bounty.

(*To be continued.*)

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Sir Thomas Temple.

Sir Thomas Temple, brother to Sir William Temple, resided several years in New England during the interregnum. After the Restoration, when he returned to England, the king sent for him, and discoursed with him on the state of affairs in the Massachusets, and discovered great warmth against that colony. Among other things, he said they had invaded his prerogative by coining money. Sir Thomas, who was a real friend to the colony, told his Majesty that the colonists had but little acquaintance with law, and that they thought it no crime

to make money for their own uſe. In the courſe of the converſation, Sir Thomas took ſome of the money out of his pocket, and preſented it to the King. On one ſide of the coin was a pine tree, of that kind which is thick and buſhy at the top. Charles aſked what tree that was? Sir Thomas informed him it was the royal oak, which preſerved his Majeſty's life. This account of the matter brought the King into good humour, and diſpoſed him to hear what Sir Thomas had to ſay in their favour, calling them a "parcel of honeſt dogs."

Lord Bacon

Says finely, in his explanation of the ancient fable of Icarus, that the accuſation and arraignment of human nature and of human art, amongſt mankind, proceed from a noble and a valuable temper of mankind, and tend to a very good purpoſe. They who arraign and accuſe arts and nature, and are always full of complaints againſt them, not only preſerve a more modeſt and juſt ſtate of mind, but are perpetually ſtirred up to freſh induſtry and new diſcoveries. The Divine Bounty is not wanting to men, but they are wanting to themſelves, and lay ſuch an ineſtimable gift on the back of a ſlow-paced aſs; that is, upon the back of the dull, heavy thing Experience, from whoſe ſluggiſh and tortoiſe pace proceeds that ancient complaint of the ſhortneſs of life and the ſlow advancement of arts.

Catharine II. *Empreſs of Ruſſia.*

This great Princeſs, in a letter to Voltaire, thus deſcribes the military order and diſcipline of a nation with whom Great Britain has moſt happily concluded a firſt alliance!—

"The troops of the Sultan have begun the campaign by pilleging and burning their own country. When the Janizaries marched from Conſtantinople, there were more than a thouſand perſons killed; the Envoy of the Emperor, his wife, his daughters, beaten, violated, robbed, dragged by their hair, in the ſight of the Sultan and the Vizier themſelves, without any perſon's daring to attempt to prevent thoſe enormities; ſo weak and ſo ill governed is that empire!"

Joſiah Tucker, Dean of Glocester.

This excellent and ſagacious writer gives the following account of the effects of prejudices and party on his beginning his political career. He had entered upon a work for the inſtruction of the preſent Sovereign, which he had entitled 'The Elements of Commerce and Theory of Taxes.' "But I had not," ſays Dr Tucker, "made a great progreſs before I diſcovered that ſuch a work was by no means proper to be ſheltered under the protection of a Royal patronage, on account of the many jealouſies to which it was liable, and the cavils which might be raiſed againſt it. In fact, I ſoon found that there was ſcarcely a ſtep I could take but would bring to light ſome glaring abſurdity which length of time had rendered ſacred, and which the multitude would have been taught to contend for as if their all was at ſtake. Scarce a propoſal could I recommend for introducing a free, generous, and impartial ſyſtem of national commerce, but it had ſuch numbers of popular errors to combat with as would have excited loud clamours and fierce oppoſition; and therefore, as the herd of mock patriots are ever on the watch to ſeize all opportunities of inflaming the populace by miſrepreſentations and falſe alarms, and as the people are too apt to ſwallow every idle tale of this ſort, I determined to give no opportunity to thoſe who continually ſeek occaſion."—What a pity it is that the Dean's age and infirmities do not permit him to diſcuſs, with his wonted ability, a queſtion of ſuch importance as the Union with Ireland, which will be productive of ſo much miſchief to either country, if it is not inveſtigated with temper and moderation, with a reference to the mutual intereſts and prejudices of each country.

PEROUSE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

(Continued from p. 308.)

CONTENTS.—Departure from Manilla—Iſland of Quelpaert—Steer for the Shore of Tartary—Iſland of Segalien—Anchor at the Bay of Langle—Manners and Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants—Information from them.

THE Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe ſailed from Manilla, on the 9th of April 1787; in paſſing the iſland of Formoſa, they ſaw a Chineſe fleet, in which was an army ſent againſt the Formoſans, who had renounced their ſubjection to the Chineſe. On the 5th of May, they were viſited by ſome canoes from an iſland which M. Peroufe ſuppoſes to be that which is named Kumi, in the chart of Father Gaubil, and wiſhed to have landed on it, as it was not more than three or four leagues in circumference, but the currents ſet him ſo far to leeward that he was obliged to relinquiſh his intention. The ſhips paſſed ſeveral ſmall iſlands, and had foggy weather till the 21ſt, when they made the iſland of Quelpaert, the ſouth end of which lies in 33° 14 N. latitude. The appearance of this iſland is mentioned as very inviting, but unaccountably, our voyagers took only a diſtant view of it.

On the 25th of May, they ſaw part of the weſtern coaſt of Japan, and paſſed the ſtrait of Corea. They ſailed neareſt to the continent, and could ſee the houſes and towns on the ſea-ſhore. On the tops of ſome mountains, they obſerved fortifications exactly reſembling thoſe of European forts, which they conjectured to have been erected for defence againſt the Japaneſe.—On the 29th, the ſhips paſſed an iſland about twenty leagues diſtant from the coaſt of Corea, of little more than three leagues in circumference. The wind ſettling at S.S.E. M. Peroufe ſteered to the eaſtward, for the coaſt of Japan. On the 6th of June, they ſaw part of the coaſt of Japan, which M. Peroufe ſuppoſed to be Cape Noto. After determining the latitude and longitude of this Cape, they ſteered for the ſhore of Tartary. They fell in with the coaſt of Chineſe Tartary, in about 42° ½ N latitude; and they ran to the northward, along a great extent of coaſt, deſtitute of inhabitants, and where only bears and ſtags were ſeen, paſſing quietly along the ſea-ſhore. On ſeveral parts of this coaſt on which they landed, they ſaw marks of people having been lately there.

As they advanced to the northward they found themſelves in a channel, formed by the coaſt of Tartary on one ſide, and the iſland of Segalien on the other. On theſe coaſts, they caught fiſh in prodigious plenty, particularly cod and ſalmon. At length they landed in a bay of the iſland of Segalien, which being the principal object of the preſent article, we ſhall narrate it in the author's words.

"On the 12th of July, in the evening, the ſouth breeze having died away, I neared the land, and dropped anchor in fourteen fathoms, mud and ſand, two miles from a ſmall creek, into which flowed a river. M. de Langle, who had come to an anchor an hour before me, immediately came on board my ſhip, he had already hoiſted out his longboat and ſmall boats, and he propoſed to me, to land before night, in order to reconnoitre the land, and ſee whether there were any hope of drawing any information from the inhabitants. By the aſſiſtance of our glaſſes, we perceived ſome cabins, and two iſlanders, who appeared to be running away toward the woods. I agreed to M. de Langle's propoſal, and entreated him to receive into his ſuite M. Boutin and Abbé Monges; and after the frigate was brought up, the ſails furled, and our boats hoiſted out, I manned my pinnace, commanded by

M. de Clonard, followed by Meſſrs Duché Prevoſt, and Collignon, and I gave them orders to join M. de Langle, who had already landed on the beach. The only two ſmall houſes on this bay they found abandoned, but only a very ſhort time ſince, for the fire was ſtill lighted; none of the furniture had been taken away; there was alſo a litter of young puppies, the eyes of which were not yet opened, and the mother, which they heard bark in the woods, led them to ſuppoſe, that the proprietors of theſe cottages were not far diſtant. M. de Langle then depoſited hatchets, different iron tools, glaſs beads, and in general every thing which he imagined might be uſeful and agreeable to theſe iſlanders; perſuaded, that, after his re-embarking, the inhabitants would return thither, and that our preſents would convince them we were not enemies. He, at the ſame time, had the ſeine hauled, and at two caſts of the net, caught more ſalmon than were ſufficient for the conſumption of the ſhips companies for more than a week. At the moment he was about to return on board, he ſaw ſeven men land on the ſhore from a canoe, who did not ſeem in any degree frightened at our numbers. They run their little boat aground upon the ſand, and ſat down upon mats, in the middle of our ſailors, with an air of ſecurity, which gave a ſtrong prepoſſeſſion in their favour. In this number were two old men with long white beards, clothed with a ſtuff made of the barks of trees, nearly reſembling the cloths of Madagaſcar. Two of theſe ſeven iſlanders had dreſſes of blue nankeen quilting, and the form of their dreſs differed but little from that of the Chineſe: others only wore a long robe, which was altogether cloſed by means of a girdle, and a few ſmall buttons, which exempted them from wearing a pair of drawers. Their head was naked, and among two or three of them bound round ſimply with a bandeau of bear's ſkin. They had the crown of their head and faces ſhaved: all the hair behind was of the length of ten or twelve inches, but cut in a different manner from the Chineſe, who leave only a round tuft, which they call *pentſee*. They all had boots, made of ſeal ſkin, with a foot after the Chineſe ſtyle, very ſkilfully manufactured. Their arms were bows, pikes, and arrows tipt with iron. The oldeſt of theſe iſlanders, to whom the others paid the greateſt reſpect, had very weak eyes, and wore round his head a ſhade, to guard him from the effects of the too great brightneſs of the ſun. The manners of theſe inhabitants were ſolemn, noble, and very ſtriking. M. de Langle preſented them with the ſurplus of what he had brought with him, and gave them to underſtand by ſigns, that he was obliged, by the coming on of night, to return on board, but that he was very deſirous of finding them there again the next day, in order to make them new preſents; they in their turn made ſigns, that they ſlept in the vicinity, and that they would be very punctual in giving them the meeting.

"We generally ſuppoſed, that they were the proprietors of a warehouſe of fiſh, which we had met with upon the bank of the ſmall river, and which was erected upon ſtakes, at four or five feet above the level of the land. M. de Langle, in viſiting it, ſhewed equal reſpect to it as to the abandoned cabins; he found in it, dried and ſmoked ſalmon and herrings, with veſſels filled with oil, as well as ſalmon ſkins as thin as parchment. This magazine was evidently too conſiderable for the ſubſiſtence of one family, and he judged, that theſe people made a traffic of theſe different articles: it was near eleven o'clock at night before the boats returned on board, and the report which I received greatly excited my curioſity. I waited for day with the utmoſt impatience, and

before

before sun-rise was on shore with the longboat and barge. The islanders arrived in the creek very shortly afterward; they came from the north, where we had imagined their village was situate: they were soon followed by a second canoe, and we counted twenty-one inhabitants. In this number were the proprietors of the cabins, in whom the effects left by M. de Langle had inspired confidence; but not a single woman, and we had reason to suppose, that they were very jealous of them. We heard dogs bark in the woods: in all probability, these animals remained with the women. Our hunters were desirous to penetrate thither; but the islanders made us the most pressing remonstrances, to deter us from bending our steps toward the place from which these barkings came; and disposed as I then was, to ask them the most important questions, and desirous to inspire them with confidence, I gave orders not to contradict them in any thing.

"M. de Langle, accompanied by most of his principal officers, arrived on shore very soon after me, and before the commencement of our conversation with the islanders; it was preceded by all kinds of presents. They seemed to set a value only on things which were useful: iron and stuffs prevailed over every thing; they understood metals as well as we did, and preferred silver to copper, copper to iron, &c. They were very poor; three or four only having pendant earrings of silver, ornamented with blue glass beads, exactly similar to those I found in the tomb at Baie de Ternai, and which I had taken for bracelets. Their other little ornaments were of copper, like those of the same tomb. Their pipes, and their steels to strike fire with, seemed of Chinese or Japanese manufacture; the former were of queen's metal skilfully worked. Pointing with the hand to the west, they gave us to understand, that the blue nankeen with which they were clothed, the beads, and the steels came from the country of the Mantchou Tartars, and they pronounced this name exactly in the same manner as we did. Afterward, observing that each of us held a pencil and paper in our hand, in order to make a vocabulary of their language, they guessed our intention: they anticipated our questions, presenting of their own accord the different objects, adding the name of the country, and had the politeness to repeat it four or five times, till they were certain we had perfectly acquired their pronunciation. The ease with which they had guessed our meaning induced me to suppose, that the art of writing was known to them; and one of these islanders, as will be immediately seen, sketched us a draught of the country, and held the pencil in the same manner as the Chinese hold theirs. They appeared to wish very much for our hatchets and stuffs, and were not even afraid of asking for them; but they were as scrupulous as we were, never to take any thing that had not been actually given them. It was evident their ideas of theft were perfectly consonant to ours, and I should have had no apprehension in entrusting them to guard our effects. Their attention in this respect extended so far as not even to pick up from the shore a single one of the salmon which we had caught, though they were scattered there in thousands, for our fishery had been as successful as that of the overnight; we were under the necessity of repeatedly pressing them to take as many of them as they chose.

"We were at length successful in making them comprehend, that we wished them to describe their country, and that of the Mantchous. One of the old men then rose up, and with the end of his staff sketched the coast of Tartary to the west, running nearly north and south. To the east, opposite, and in the same direction, he represented his own island, and placing

ing his hand upon his breaſt, he gave us to underſtand, that he had juſt then ſketched his own country: he had left a ſtrait between his iſland and Tartary, and turning toward our ſhips, which were viſible from the ſhore, he marked by a touch of a pencil that they might paſs into it. To the ſouth of this iſland he repreſented another, and left a ſtrait at the ſame time, ſignifying that there was ſtill a courſe for our ſhips. His ſagacity in gueſſing our queſtions was very great, but leſs ſo than that of another iſlander, about thirty years of age, who ſeeing that the figures ſketched on the ſand were effaced, took ſome paper and one of our pencils, on which he ſketched his own iſland, which he named *Tchoka*, and by a ſtroke of the pencil deſignated the little river upon the banks of which we then were, which he placed at two-thirds of the length of the iſland from north to ſouth. He afterward made a draught of the Mantchou land, leaving, as the old man had done, a ſtrait at the bottom of the bight, and to our great ſurpriſe he added to it the river Segalien, which theſe iſlanders pronounced the ſame as we did; he placed the mouth of this river a little to the ſouthward of the north point of his iſland, and by touches of the pencil to the number of ſeven, he marked how many days were neceſſary for a canoe to go from the place where we were to the mouth of Segalien river; but as the canoes of theſe people never go farther than a piſtol-ſhot from the land, following the windings of the little creeks, we may preſume, that in a right line they make little more than nine leagues a day; becauſe the coaſt allows them to land every where, of which they avail themſelves for the purpoſe of cooking their victuals and taking their meals, and in all probability they very often ſlept on ſhore. Thus we eſtimated our diſtance from the extremity of the iſland at ſixty-three leagues at the moſt. This ſame iſlander repeated what had previouſly been told to us, that they procured nankeens and other articles of commerce by their communication with the people who inhabit the banks of Segalien river, and he equally marked, by ſtrokes of a pencil, how many days it required for a canoe to ſail up this river as far as the places where they carried on their traffic. All the other iſlanders were witneſſes to this converſation, and by their geſtures gave their approbation to the diſcourſe of their countrymen. It was afterward our wiſh to know whether this ſtrait were very broad; we endeavoured to make him underſtand our idea; he quickly apprehended it, and placing his two hands parallel and perpendicularly at two or three inches from each other, he gave us to underſtand, that he thus expreſſed the breadth of the little river where we took in our freſh water; he then removed them farther, indicating that this ſecond breadth was that of the river Segalien, and placing them at a ſtill greater diſtance, he marked the breadth of the ſtrait which divides Tartary from his country. We wiſhed to know the depth of the water; we took him to the edge of the river, from which we were only ten paces diſtant, and we plunged the end of a pike into it; he ſeemed to underſtand our meaning, and placing one hand five or ſix inches above the other, we ſuppoſed that he thus ſignified to us the depth of the river Segalien, and afterward he extended his arms to the utmoſt, to expreſs the depth of the ſtrait. It now only remained to us to aſcertain whether he meant the abſolute or relative depths, for on the firſt ſuppoſition, this ſtrait would have been only the depth of a ſingle fathom, and this people, whoſe canoes had never approached our ſhips, might think that three or four feet of water were ſufficient for us, as three or four inches were for their canoes; but on this point it was impoſſible to obtain any farther elucidation.

M.

M. de Langle and I thought, that at all events it was of the greateſt importance to diſcover, whether the iſland we had run along were that to which the geographers have given the name of Segalien Iſland, without ſuſpecting the extent of it to the ſouth. I gave orders, that the two frigates ſhould be held in readineſs for ſailing the next day. The bay in which we lay at anchor, received the name of *Baie de Langle*, from the name of the captain, who diſcovered and firſt landed on its ſhore.

"We appropriated the remainder of the day to viſiting the country, and the people who inhabit it. We have not, ſince our departure from France, met with any which more excited our curioſity and admiration. We knew, that the moſt numerous nations, and perhaps thoſe who were the earlieſt civilized, inhabit the countries which border on theſe iſlands; but it does not appear, that they have ever conquered them, becauſe there were no temptations for their cupidity; and it was very contrary to our ideas, to find among a people of hunters and fiſhermen, who do not cultivate any products of the earth, and who have no flocks, manners in general more grave and gentle, and an intellect perhaps more extenſive, than among any nation of Europe. The knowledge of the beſt informed claſs of Europeans certainly renders them in all points very ſuperior to thoſe twenty-one iſlanders with whom we communicated at Baie de Langle; but among the people of theſe iſlands knowledge is much more extenſively ſpread, than it is among the lower claſſes of the people of Europe; all the individuals there ſeem to have received the ſame education. Contrary to that ſtupid aſtoniſhment of the Indians of *Port des Francais*, the attention of the inhabitants of Baie de Langle was attracted by our arts and our manufactures; they turned the ſtuffs over and over, they talked of them among themſelves, and endeavoured to diſcover by what means they had been fabricated. They are acquainted with the weaver's ſhuttle; I brought thence a loom, with which they make linens exactly ſimilar to ours, but the thread of it is made of the bark of the willow tree, which is very common in their iſland, and which ſeemed to me to differ but little from that of France. Though they do not cultivate the earth, they turn its ſpontaneous produce to their own advantage with the greateſt ſkill. We found in their cabins a great many roots of a ſpecies of lily, which our botaniſts knew to be the yellow lily, or *ſarranna* of Kamtſchatka. They dry them for their winter's proviſion. They had alſo a great deal of garlick and angelica root, which plants are found in the ſkirts of the woods. We were not able, from our ſhort ſtay, to diſcover whether theſe iſlanders have a form of government, and on this point we can therefore only hazard conjectures, but it is very evident, that they have great reſpect for the old men, and that their manners are very mild, and certainly if they were ſhepherds, and had numerous flocks, I could not form a different idea of the manners and cuſtoms of the patriarchs. They are, in general, well made, of a ſtrong conſtitution, very agreeable countenance, and bearded in a remarkable manner: their ſtature is low; I did not perceive any of them to be above five feet five inches, and ſeveral of them were leſs than five feet. They gave permiſſion to our painters to draw their pictures, but the requeſt of M. Rollin, our ſurgeon, who was deſirous to take the meaſure of the different dimenſions of their bodies, they conſtantly refuſed; they perhaps imagined that it was a magical operation, for it is known by travellers, that this idea of magic is very extenſively prevalent in China and Tartary, and that ſeveral miſſionaries have there been brought before the tribunals, accuſed

of

of being magicians, for having laid their hands on the children when they baptiſed them. This refuſal, and their obſtinacy in hiding and removing their women from us, are the only reproaches we have to lay to their charge. We are very certain, that the inhabitants of this iſland form a well regulated ſociety, but ſo very poor, that for a long time to come, they will have nothing to fear either from the ambition of conquerors, or the avarice of merchants; a little oil and dried fiſh are very trifling articles of exportation. We could only purchaſe two marten's ſkins; we ſaw the ſkins of bears and ſeals parcelled out, and cut into clothes, but very few in number; the peltries of theſe iſlands would be of very trifling importance to commerce. We found rounded pieces of coal upon the ſhore, but not a ſingle ſpecimen which contained gold, iron, or copper. I am led to believe, that there is not any iron or copper-mine in their mountains. The whole of the ſilver trinkets of theſe twenty-one iſlanders did not weigh two ounces, and a medal, with a ſilver chain, which I put round the neck of an old man, who appeared to be the chief of this troop, ſeemed, in their eyes, to be of ineſtimable value. Each of theſe inhabitants wore a large ring on their thumb, which was made of ivory, horn, or lead. They ſuffer their nails to grow in the ſame manner as the Chineſe do; they ſalute like them, and it is well known, that this ſalute conſiſts of kneeling and proſtrating themſelves on the earth; their manner of ſitting down on their mats is the ſame, and, like them, they eat with little ſticks. If they have a common origin with the Tartars and Chineſe, their ſeparation from theſe nations muſt be of very ancient date, for they have no reſemblance to them in perſon and little in manners.

"The Chineſe, whom we had on board, did not underſtand a ſingle word of the language of theſe iſlanders, but they perfectly comprehended that of two Mantchou Tartars who a fortnight or three weeks before had paſſed from the continent to this iſland, for the purpoſe perhaps of making ſome purchaſe of fiſh.

"We only met with them in the afternoon. They converſed readily with one of our Chineſe, who perfectly well underſtood the Tartar; they gave him exactly the ſame details of the geography of the country, altering only the names, becauſe that in all probability each language has peculiarly its own. The garments of theſe Tartars were of grey nankeen, ſimilar to thoſe of the coolies or ſtreet porters of Macao. Their hat is made of bark, and pointed; they had the tuft of hair or *pentſee* in the manner of the Chineſe; their manners and countenance were by no means ſo agreeable as thoſe of the people of the iſland. They ſaid that they lived eight days journey up Segalien river. All theſe reports, joined to what we had ſeen on the coaſt of Tartary, along which our ſhips had run ſo near, inclined us to think, that the ſea ſhores of that part of Aſia are ſcarcely inhabited from the 42d degree, or the limits of Corea, as far as Segalien river; that mountains, which are perhaps inacceſſible, ſeparate this maritime country from the reſt of Tartary, and that it is only to be approached by ſea, and by ſailing up ſome of the rivers, although we had not perceived any of them of conſiderable ſize. The cabins of theſe iſlanders are built with ſkill; every precaution is taken againſt the cold in them; they are of wood, covered with the bark of birch trees, ſurmounted by a timber-work covered with dry ſtraw, and arranged like the thatch of our peaſants houſes; the door is very low, and placed in the gable end; the hearth is in the middle, under an opening in the roof, which gives vent to the ſmoke; little barks or floors, raiſed eight or ten inches, encompaſs it all round, and the

the inſide is ſtrewed with mats. The cabin which I have juſt deſcribed, is ſituate in the middle of a thicket of roſe trees, about a hundred paces from the ſea-ſhore; theſe ſhrubs were in flower, and exhaled a moſt delicious odour; but they could not overcome the ſtench of the fiſh and oil, which would have prevailed over all the perfumes of Arabia. We wiſhed to know whether the agreeable ſenſations of ſmell be, like thoſe of taſte, dependent on cuſtom. I gave to one of the old men of whom I have ſpoken a bottle, filled with ſweet ſcented water; he brought it to his noſe, and ſhewed the ſame diſguſt at this water as we felt at his oil. The pipe was never out of their mouth; their tobacco was in great leaves, and of a very excellent quality; I underſtood that they procured it from Tartary; but they clearly explained to us, that their pipes came from the iſland to the ſouth, doubtleſs Japan. Our example could not perſuade them to take ſnuff, and it would have been rendering them a very ill ſervice, to accuſtom them to a new want. I was very much ſurpriſed at hearing in their language, the word *ſhip* for a ſhip, *two*, *tree*, for the numbers two and three. Ought not theſe Engliſh expreſſions to be admitted as proof, that a few words which are ſimilar, in different languages, are not ſufficient to indicate a common origin?"

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE CARRON FOUNDERY *.

From M. Saint-Fond's Travels in England and Scotland.

FROM Edinburgh to Carron are reckoned twenty-ſix miles; but the road is excellent. Count Andreani, Thornton, and myſelf, ſet out in company with Dr Swediaur, at ſix in the morning. We did not alight till we reached Linlithgow; where we took ſome refreſhment. We then proceeded to Falkirk, and about half paſt three in the afternoon we arrived at Carron. The ſoil from Edinburgh to the very entrance of Carron, was ſtrewed with large round blocks of baſaltes. The volcanic lava, broken into ſmall pieces, is uſed for hardening the road, and there can be no better nor more durable roads, than ſuch as are made of this ſubſtance.

Immediately on our arrival, Swediaur wrote a note to a perſon belong-

* This foundery is ſituate two miles north of Falkirk, on the banks of the river Carron, three miles above its entry into the Frith of Forth. Above an hundred acres of land have been converted into reſervoirs and pools, for water directed from the river, by magnificent dams built about two miles above the works, which after turning eighteen large wheels for the ſeveral purpoſes of the manufacture, fall into a tide navigation that conveys their caſtings to the ſea.

Theſe works are the greateſt of their kind in Europe, and were eſtabliſhed in 1760. At preſent, the buildings are of vaſt extent: and the machinery, conſtructed by Mr Smeaton, is the firſt in Britain, both in elegance and correctneſs; there are 1600 men employed, to whom is paid weekly above 650l. Sterling; which has greatly enriched the adjoining country: 6500 tons of iron are ſmelted annually from the mineral with pit-coal, and caſt into cannon, cylinders, &c. In the founding of cannon, the works have lately arrived at ſuch perfection, that they make above 5000 piece a-year, many of which are exported to foreign ſtates; and their guns of new conſtruction are the lighteſt and neateſt now in uſe, not excepting braſs guns; the thirty-two pounder ſhip gun weighing forty hundred weight, the ſix pounder eight hundred and a half, and the other calibers in proportion.

The preſent proprietors are a chartered company, with a capital of 150,000l. Sterling, a common ſeal, &c. but their ſtock is confined to a very few individuals.

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ing to the manufactory, with whom he was acquainted. An anſwer was returned, that it was neceſſary to leave the name, deſignation, and reſidence of each of us. The demand was inſtantly complied with; and a few minutes after we were told that we were at liberty to enter.

A man attended us at the gate, who ſaid that he was ordered to conduct us every where, with the exception of the place where the cannons are bored, which no ſtranger was permitted to ſee.

He conducted us firſt into an immenſe court, ſurrounded with high walls and vaſt ſheds. This place was covered with cannons, mortars, bombs, balls, and thoſe large pieces which bear the name of carronades. Amid theſe machines of war, theſe terrible inſtruments of death, gigantic cranes, capſtans of every kind, levers, and aſſemblages of pullies, ſerving to move ſo many articles of enormous weight, are erected in ſituations convenient for that purpoſe. The various movements, the ſhrill creaking of pullies, the continual noiſe of hammers, the activity of thoſe arms which give impulſion to ſo many machines;—every thing here preſents a ſpectacle as new as intereſting.

Under the ſheds where the finiſhed articles are depoſited, we ſaw ſeveral rows of rampart cannon, battering guns, and field-pieces, deſtined for Ruſſia and the Emperor. They were longer than ordinary, of the moſt perfect workmanſhip, and covered with a thin varniſh, of a ſteel colour, to preſerve them from ruſt. Their carriages were of caſt iron, and poſſeſſed the greateſt ſimplicity of conſtruction; they appeared to me to unite the merit of the ſtrongeſt ſolidity, to that of being free from the numerous appendages belonging to wooden carriages, which ſerve only to render the working them more difficult, to obſtruct their motion, and to occaſion the neceſſity of frequent repairs.

The ſubſtance which the cannons are varniſhed with is kept a great ſecret, but I am inclined to think, that it is compoſed of a fat deſiccative oil, to which there is added a certain portion of varniſh of amber, mixed with plumbago. For my own ſatisfaction, I have made ſeveral experiments with thoſe ingredients, and they ſeemed to anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

The large buildings where the cannons are bored, are not at a great diſtance from the firſt yard. We paſſed cloſe by them; but were very politely told, that particular proceſſes and machines unknown to every other eſtabliſhment of the kind, rendered it neceſſary to keep that place concealed from ſtrangers. We thought this was very reaſonable, and followed our conductor to another quarter.

He conducted us to the works for ſmelting the ore; where four furnaces, of forty-five feet in height, devoured both night and day enormous maſſes of coals and metal. One may from this judge of the quantity of air neceſſary to feed theſe burning gulphs, which diſgorged, every ſix hours, whole floods of liquid iron. Each furnace is ſupplied by four air pumps, of a great width, where the air, compreſſed into iron cylinders, uniting into one tunnel, and directed toward the flame, produces a ſharp ruſſling noiſe, and ſo violent a tremor, that one not previouſly informed of it, would find it difficult to avoid a ſenſation of terror. Theſe wind machines, this ſpecies of gigantic bellows, are put in motion by the action of water. Such a torrent of air is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to ſupport, in the higheſt ſtate of ignition, a column of coal and ore forty-five feet high; and it is ſo rapid and active, that it projects a vivid and briſk flame more than ten feet above the top of the furnace.

An open area, of very great extent, built in the form of a terrace, and on a level with the upper aperture of the fire places,

fire-places, is appropriated to the reception of the supplies of ore and coals; and on this platform are also spacious areas, where the coal is prepared for use. As the coal used here consists almost wholly of large lumps, the process by which they convert it into *coke*, is completely different from that employed at Newcastle, where the coal dust only is applied to that purpose. At the Carron foundery, this business is done in the open air, and in the most simple manner. A quantity of coal is placed on the ground, in a round heap, of from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, and about two feet in height. As many as possible of the large pieces are set on end, to form passages for the air; above them are thrown the smaller pieces, and coal-dust, and in the midst of this circular heap is left a vacancy of a foot wide, where a few faggots are placed to kindle it. Four or five apertures of this kind are formed round the ring, particularly on the side exposed to the wind. There is seldom, indeed, occasion to light it with wood; for these purifying works being incessantly in action, they generally use a few shovels of coal already burning, which acts more rapidly than wood, and soon kindles the surrounding pile.

As the fire spreads, the mass increases in bulk, puffs up, becomes spongy and light, cakes into one body, and at length loses its bitumen, and emits no more smoke. It then acquires a red, uniform colour, inclining a little to white; in which state it begins to break into gaps and chinks, and to assume the appearance of the under part of a mushroom.

At this moment, the heap must be quickly covered with ashes, of which there is also a sufficient provision around the numerous fires where the *coke* is prepared. This method of spreading a large quantity of ashes on the fire to deprive it of air, is similar to that used in making charcoal, which is covered over with earth. The result is pretty much the same; the pit-coal, thus prepared, being light and sonorous, and producing the same effect in high furnaces as charcoal. This is a quality of extreme importance; since, by means of charred pit-coal, founderies may easily be established in places where the want of wood would otherwise render it necessary to abandon the richest mines of iron.

There is such a numerous series of these places for making coke, to supply so vast a consumption, that the air is heated to a considerable extent, and during the night the sky is entirely illuminated with the flames. When one observes, at a little distance, so many masses of burning coal on one side, and so many volumes of flame, darting to a great height above the high furnaces, on the other—and at the same time hears the noise of weighty hammers striking upon resounding anvils, mingled with the loud roaring of bellows—one doubts whether he is at the foot of a volcano in actual eruption, or whether he has been transported by some magical effect to the brink of the cavern, where Vulcan and his Cyclops are occupied in preparing thunderbolts.

I wish that Voltaire, the painter of Vesuvius, who so well expressed the terrific aspect of that volcano, during its most violent nocturnal eruptions, had been here to exercise his pencil on this artificial volcano, which is no less striking in its appearance than the other.

The supplies of ore are on the same terrace with the coals. A canal (the Forth and Clyde navigation) dug at a great expence, and which communicates with the sea, serves to convey all the materials used here, and to transport its manufactured productions.

Three kinds of ore are employed here, which are stored up in distinct and separate heaps. The first consists of a decomposed hæmatites, which is procured from the county of Cumberland. It is of a reddish appearance,

ing to the manufactory, with whom he was acquainted. An anſwer was returned, that it was neceſſary to leave the name, deſignation, and reſidence of each of us. The demand was inſtantly complied with; and a few minutes after we were told that we were at liberty to enter.

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The ſubſtance which the cannons are varniſhed with is kept a great ſecret, but I am inclined to think, that it is compoſed of a fat deſiccative oil, to which there is added a certain portion of varniſh of amber, mixed with plumbago. For my own ſatisfaction, I have made ſeveral experiments with thoſe ingredients, and they ſeemed to anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

The large buildings where the cannons are bored, are not at a great diſtance from the firſt yard. We paſſed cloſe by them; but were very politely told, that particular proceſſes and machines unknown to every other eſtabliſhment of the kind, rendered it neceſſary to keep that place concealed from ſtrangers. We thought this was very reaſonable, and followed our conductor to another quarter.

He conducted us to the works for ſmelting the ore; where four furnaces, of forty-five feet in height, devoured both night and day enormous maſſes of coals and metal. One may from this judge of the quantity of air neceſſary to feed theſe burning gulphs, which diſgorged, every ſix hours, whole floods of liquid iron. Each furnace is ſupplied by four air pumps, of a great width, where the air, compreſſed into iron cylinders, uniting into one tunnel, and directed toward the flame, produces a ſharp ruſtling noiſe, and ſo violent a tremor, that one not previouſly informed of it, would find it difficult to avoid a ſenſation of terror. Theſe wind machines, this ſpecies of gigantic bellows, are put in motion by the action of water. Such a torrent of air is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to ſupport, in the higheſt ſtate of ignition, a column of coal and ore forty-five feet high; and it is ſo rapid and active, that it projects a vivid and briſk flame more than ten feet above the top of the furnace.

An open area, of very great extent, built in the form of a terrace, and on a level with the upper aperture of the fire-places,

fire-places, is appropriated to the reception of the supplies of ore and coals; and on this platform are also spacious areas, where the coal is prepared for use. As the coal used here consists almost wholly of large lumps, the process by which they convert it into *coke*, is completely different from that employed at Newcastle, where the coal dust only is applied to that purpose. At the Carron foundery, this business is done in the open air, and in the most simple manner. A quantity of coal is placed on the ground, in a round heap, of from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, and about two feet in height. As many as possible of the large pieces are set on end, to form passages for the air; above them are thrown the smaller pieces, and coal-dust, and in the midst of this circular heap is left a vacancy of a foot wide, where a few faggots are placed to kindle it. Four or five apertures of this kind are formed round the ring, particularly on the side exposed to the wind. There is seldom, indeed, occasion to light it with wood; for these purifying works being incessantly in action, they generally use a few shovels of coal already burning, which acts more rapidly than wood, and soon kindles the surrounding pile.

As the fire spreads, the mass increases in bulk, puffs up, becomes spongy and light, cakes into one body, and at length loses its bitumen, and emits no more smoke. It then acquires a red, uniform colour, inclining a little to white; in which state it begins to break into gaps and chinks, and to assume the appearance of the under part of a mushroom.

At this moment, the heap must be quickly covered with ashes, of which there is also a sufficient provision around the numerous fires where the *coke* is prepared. This method of spreading a large quantity of ashes on the fire to deprive it of air, is similar to that used in making charcoal, which is covered over with earth. The result is pretty much the same; the pit-coal, thus prepared, being light and sonorous, and producing the same effect in high furnaces as charcoal. This is a quality of extreme importance; since, by means of charred pit-coal, founderies may easily be established in places where the want of wood would otherwise render it necessary to abandon the richest mines of iron.

There is such a numerous series of these places for making coke, to supply so vast a consumption, that the air is heated to a considerable extent, and during the night the sky is entirely illuminated with the flames. When one observes, at a little distance, so many masses of burning coal on one side, and so many volumes of flame, darting to a great height above the high furnaces, on the other—and at the same time hears the noise of weighty hammers striking upon resounding anvils, mingled with the loud roaring of bellows—one doubts whether he is at the foot of a volcano in actual eruption, or whether he has been transported by some magical effect to the brink of the cavern, where Vulcan and his Cyclops are occupied in preparing thunderbolts.

I wish that Voltaire, the painter of Vesuvius, who so well expressed the terrific aspect of that volcano, during its most violent nocturnal eruptions, had been here to exercise his pencil on this artificial volcano, which is no less striking in its appearance than the other.

The supplies of ore are on the same terrace with the coals. A canal (the Forth and Clyde navigation) dug at a great expence, and which communicates with the sea, serves to convey all the materials used here, and to transport its manufactured productions.

Three kinds of ore are employed here, which are stored up in distinct and separate heaps. The first consists of a decomposed hæmatites, which is procured from the county of Cumberland. It is of a reddish appearance,

ſoft to the touch, and ſtains the hand nearly of a blood colour: it is very rich in iron.

The ſecond is a hard rocky ſubſtance, of a yelloviſh brown colour.

The third is of a deep iron-grey colour, ſometimes inclining a little to violet, and is remarkable for being formed in *geodes* (*ſeptaria*) of a round or oval form, a little flattened. The largeſt of theſe geodes are about eighteen inches in diameter, and the leaſt from four to five inches.

On placing them on one edge, and giving the other a hard ſmart blow with a hammer, which breaks them into two pieces, one is agreeably ſurpriſed to ſee their interior filled with a multitude of very diſtinct, ſmall priſms, of three, four, and five ſides, and ſeparated from each other by filaments, or ſtreaks, of calcareous white ſpar, and ſometimes of ponderous ſpar, and white or yelloviſh ſpathoſe iron.

Theſe priſms conſiſt of the ſame matter with the geodes, that is of a kind of a hard unctious iron ore, which at firſt has rather the appearance of a deep grey argillaceous ſtone, than of an ore of iron. The priſms, which muſt be conſidered as the reſult of contraction, when the ſubſtance of the geodes was ſoft, are from three to four lines broad, and from two to three inches long. Their forms are very perfect and regular; and in ſome of the largeſt the priſms are ſo multiplied, and diſpoſed with ſuch order, that they reſemble, in miniature, thoſe fine baſaltic colonnades, commonly known by the name of the Giant's Cauſeway.

This ſpecies of iron ore is obtained in great abundance from a hill near Dunbar, a ſmall town in Haddingtonſhire, about thirty-ſix miles from Edinburgh, cloſe by the ſea, and, conſequently, very convenient for the conveyance of the ore. It affords a great quantity of iron, which one would not expect from its appearance to the eye; but analyſis and experiment have proved that it is valuable. It is neceſſary to calcine it before it is put into the ſmelting furnace.

By the due intermixture of theſe three ores, there is obtained a grey, crude iron, of a good quality, which is applied to the moſt extenſive uſes. It is ſo ſoft as to yield eaſily to the fire; and, as it is alſo very pure, may be moulded into the moſt delicate forms.

It may juſtly be ſuppoſed, that it was not without repeated unproductive experiments, proceſſes, and expences, that this eſtabliſhment arrived, at length, at its preſent high ſtate of perfection, in which every thing is appointed, every thing is executed, with ſuch uniform preciſion, that nothing is entruſted to ordinary routine or chance.

The minerals are intermixed with method, carefully weighed, and put into baſkets of equal dimenſions. The ſame attention is obſerved with reſpect to the coals. Every thing is placed in regular order, within reach of the founders, under ſhades appropriated to that ſervice. The baſkets for each charge is always counted out: a clock erected near the large furnaces, determines the preciſe time of putting in the charge. The ſame form is obſerved with reſpect to the diſcharging of the furnaces; the ſtroke of the bell announces the moment when they ſhould proceed to that operation; and every one of the workmen flies to his poſt.

We viſited the place where the crude iron is refined in reverberatory furnaces, to be afterward caſt into mortars, cannons, howitzers, bombs, balls, &c. We ſaw, alſo, that where the moulds are prepared, and another place where they are dried.

We were then conducted into a vaſt fabric, which ſuggeſted the moſt pleaſant ideas, for its productions conſiſted of the various implements of agriculture, the arts, and domeſtic uſe: in this place were made coppers of five

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feet diameter, for the making of ſugar in the Weſt Indies; ſtoves, in the ſhape of an antique urn, mounted upon pedeſtals; hearths of all kinds, and of the fineſt faſhions for pit-coal fires; kitchen ranges, with all their appendages, boilers, tea kettles, ſaucepans, neatly and ſolidly tinned: ſpades; hoes of different ſorts, for cultivating the ſugar cane, which were ground to a ſharp edge on large whetſtones; baſſo relievos, of the moſt excellent model, for chimney backs: in one word, every thing, even to caſt iron hinges and bolts for doors: and the greater part of theſe productions are ſold at ſo moderate a rate, that a man of very ſlender fortune may here procure many articles of neceſſity, and even of ornament, which cannot be obtained elſewhere at three times their price. But labour and workmanſhip are, in this place, aſſiſted by ſo many machines and ingenious proceſſes, that its commodities are executed, both in a ſhorter time, and with greater perfection, than in other eſtabliſhments of the ſame kind.

I ſhould not forget to notice a very ſimple machine, which ſerves to grind and reduce to a very fine powder the charcoal uſed for ſprinkling over the moulds: it conſiſts of a kind of mortar of caſt iron, ſeveral feet in diameter, cloſely ſhut with a wooden cover, perforated in the middle, to admit the paſſage of a verticle cylinder, which forms the principal mechanic power of the machine, being turned round on its own axis by a wheel, which is moved by water.

Two iron bars paſs horizontally through the bottom of the vertical axis, in the manner of a croſs, and they may be raiſed or lowered at pleaſure, by means of ſeveral holes, at different diſtances, in the axis. This croſs divides the area or capacity of the mortar into four portions, two of which are occupied by two iron balls, nearly as large as ordinary bombs, but entirely ſolid, and of a poliſhed ſurface. The moment the axis is put in motion, the balls begin to roll round after each other, and thus ſpeedily bruiſe the charcoal. But as by this means the latter might be compreſſed only, without being reduced to a fine powder, the two other ſpokes are furniſhed with teeth in the manner of a rake, which ſtir up the charcoal from the bottom of the mortar, and turn it on every ſide; ſo that in a very ſhort ſpace of time, and with little trouble, whole ſacks of charcoal may be ground to an impalpable powder, without any loſs of ſubſtance.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A PAP-SPOON.

MY family, which it may be proper firſt to give a brief account of, is very ancient, and may be clearly traced back farther than that of Gideon the Jew, or old Cadwallader the Briton; not indeed through ſuch a multitude of anceſtors as you will find in Jewiſh and Welſh genealogies, but diſtinguiſhed by one noble father of celeſtial origin, and one mother of the ſame deſcent, both brought into being at leaſt three days before Adam.

My father has been and continues to be a great traveller; he has viſited every climate, has been a moſt bountiful benefactor to all nations, a great promoter of their trade, and the very life and ſoul of their agriculture.

My mother being nearly of the ſame age, and of the ſame divine original with my father, naturally attracted his particular regard. He made his addreſſes to her with the greateſt aſſiduity and warmth, and ſhe ſoon became enamoured of his converſation, and found her own charms increaſed by his careſſes.

This circumſtance, of courſe, produced the ſtricteſt union between them. The fruits and pledges of their love were numerous and beautiful, but of very different conſtitutions. Thoſe

among them of the moſt blooming appearance and niceſt texture ſeldom lived longer than a year, and not one in a thouſand reached that period; others, of leſs beautiful but more robuſt make, grew up to a majeſtic ſtature, and many of them have lived to the age of fourſcore or an hundred years, well known and eſteemed in their lives; and, when they were cut off by death, their remains were the moſt effectual amulets or charms againſt inclement ſkies, tempeſtuous fear, or even inſtruments of death in the hands of enemies. Others of their deſcendants (in which rank I muſt reckon myſelf) were of a conſtitution ſtill more durable, but leſs conſpicuous in the world, uſually leading the life of an hermit in obſcure caves and grottos. It was my fortune to be born in a cave on the warm ſide of the mountains of Potoſi; here I remained unknown till the avarice and ambition of the Spaniards urged them to acquire by violence this rich ſpot; by them I was ſoon dragged from my retirement, and forced to appear and be converſant with men. Spaniſh education was then employed to purge away what was looked upon as the droſs and dregs of my nature; I was in ſhort refined, but whether for my own or the public benefit is a queſtion I cannot determine; for I am hereby made capable of ſerving or injuring mankind according to the diſpoſition of my maſter. Neither my father or mother attempted to reſcue me out of the hands of the Spaniards, who ſoon ſold me as a ſlave to an Engliſh merchant; he carried me to England, where I arrived in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth. Before I proceed in my hiſtory, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that a certain Deity had given a power to whomſoever ſhould become maſter of me, or any of my brothers, to compel us to appear in what ſhape he pleaſed; our ſubſtance and the ſtamina of our conſtitution, were ſtill of the ſame kind, though uſually leſſened in quantity under every new form we were compelled to aſſume, and all the ſelf-conſciouſneſs and memory we were at any time endued with, ſtill continued the ſame; we were all obliged to anſwer the purpoſe and aſſume the manners, whether noble or baſe, of the form we were; ſome of us conſtantly were employed in relieving the diſtreſſed, or rewarding the deſerving; others in tyranny and oppreſſion, corrupting virgins, and diſtreſſing orphans. My firſt Engliſh maſter ſold me to an eminent ſilverſmith, in London; he made me aſſume the ſhape of a magnificent caudle-cup, and under that form I was introduced at Court, and ſerved in my proper capacity at the birth and chriſtening of Queen Elizabeth of glorious memory. In this capacity I adminiſtered much comfort to the Maids of Honour, and other Ladies who attended the Court on this occaſion, particularly to the old Dutcheſs of Norfolk, who, taking a particular affection to me, carried me, by her Royal Maſter's leave, to her ſeat in Nottinghamſhire. Here I was placed in her dreſſing room, and found myſelf more conſtantly employed than her beads or her maſs book. From her I paſſed into the ſervice of her deſcendant Henry Earl of Surry, and was by him obliged to wear, as a badge, the arms of England quartered with thoſe of the Howards. This circumſtance occaſioned a great change both to my maſter and myſelf? it is well known that it coſt him his head, and I was obliged to appear in a ſhape perfectly new, but not without ſome diminution of my ſubſtance. I was again ſold into mechanic hands, and formed into a ſmall baſon for the reception of alms in a pariſh church near the Court. Many were the baſe ſhillings and ſixpences I received, and I very well remember the pariſh prieſt often dropped his own half-crown into the collection by way of encouragement, and put it in his pocket again

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before he distributed the money. In this office I continued during the reign of Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and great part of Queen Elizabeth; but upon the enacting of laws for providing for the poor, charity was no longer thought necessary; I was therefore kept quiet some time in the parish church, where, growing rusted and tainted, it was thought less trouble to new form than to clean me, and I at length became the tobacco-box of that famous statesman and soldier Sir Walter Raleigh. I was witness to the surprise of his servant, when the Knight emitted from his mouth the fragrant fumes of that salutary herb, as it is recorded by the renowned Author of *Laugh and be Fat*, and others of fame; and, ever since my appearance in this shape and station, tobacco has been the help of discourse, the support of politics, and the promoter of drinking and good fellowship. After the execution of Sir Walter, I lay concealed, during the remainder of the reign of James the First, in the possession of an antiquated virgin relation of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, whose daughter the great Raleigh had married. She had the satisfaction to keep me in her possession till she enjoyed the sweet revenge of lighting her own pipe, in her seventieth year, with his sacred Majesty's *Counterblast to Tobacco*. At her death, which happened during the protectorship of Cromwell, I fell into the hands of a noble Royalist; I long administered fuel to his pipe, and made my attachment to the royal family appear, by causing all the assistance this noble Cavalier gave the King, which was drinking his health. But as loyalty was then a starving virtue, I fell a sacrifice to my master's necessities, who parted with me for some ready money to the famous fanatic preacher, Hugh Peters. This Man of God kept me but a short time; for, at a charitable visit to an hosier's widow in Cheapside, the good matron accepted of me as a compensation for such favours as she declared she would bestow upon none but a preacher so largely and eminently gifted. My new master, at the Restoration, having made bold with part of the widow's plate, which formerly belonged to a Cavalier, retired to Holland, and sold me with the rest of his trinkets to a Burgomaster of Rotterdam. This Dutchman thought it prudent to give me a new form to conceal from whence he had me.

I then appeared as a small but elegant silver ink-stand, and to my mortification was constantly made subservient to my master's avaricious purposes, and was witness to a thousand of his secret frauds and forgeries. Here I was observed by Dr Burnet, afterwards the famous Bishop of Salisbury; he purchased me, and, in the latter end of the reign of that unhappy Monarch James the Second, I furnished the prelate with materials for writing several Letters concerning the Revolution which soon followed, and for his History of his own Times; and therefore I suppose I had as much merit both in the Revolution and History as his Lordship; but all the while I was in his possession, the propensity to lying and forgery, contracted in Holland, still adhered to me.

At his death, in the year 1714, I fell into the hands of a Portuguese Lady, a favourite of Mr Thomas, afterwards Judge Burnet, the Bishop's son. She, though naturally a lady of great veracity, felt within her a strange propensity to lying and forgery as often as she dipped her pen in my ink. She therefore judged naturally enough that she could dispose of me to great advantage at Bristol, at the office of a West India Merchant or a City Scrivener. I was accordingly offered to several, but I was there found to be a mere drug; the Bristolians were perfect in the art I suggested, and needed no assistance. I was therefore sold for a trifle to a silversmith, who melted me down, and converted

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me into a form which I ſhall always remember with pleaſure, that of a *Pap ſpoon*. I was ſoon diſpoſed of to a good old Welſh Lady, who gave me as a preſent to the mother of *Hilaria*, an amiable infant. In this new ſhape and ſervice I inſtantly recovered my virtuous diſpoſition, and was happy in obſerving how I contributed to the increaſe of the infant charms of Hilaria; how her beauty increaſed with her growth; and the buds of numberleſs virtues daily unfolded themſelves in her mind: in ſhort, it was my adminiſtering ſubſiſtence to her that gave birth to thoſe perfections of body and mind ſhe now poſſeſſes.

The happineſs I enjoyed in this ſtation was the moſt complete I had known from the time of my firſt leaving my native retirement at Potoſi, and was greater than even that retirement could afford me; for here I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing my exiſtence eminently uſeful. Hilaria is now admired by all but the fullen and the four. She has an inexhauſtible fund of cheerfulneſs without levity, of good nature without weakneſs, of piety without moroſeneſs, and of charity without favour to view. She is a dutiful daughter, an affectionate ſiſter, a ſincere friend, an agreeable companion. How great ſoever the virtues of the man who marries Hilaria may be, they will be more than equalled, and rewarded beyond their deſerving by her ſuperior endowments.

The reſt of my hiſtory may be diſpatched in a few words: I was lately broke in pieces by the careleſſneſs of Hilaria's maid, and was then bartered away for ſix ſilver tea ſpoons. I am now in the cloſe cuſtody of a travelling Jew. My future life muſt be determined as the fates ſhall decree; happy, however, in this reflection, that I have had as much merit as could fall to any being of the longeſt exiſtence, by contributing for a few years to the ſupport or convenience of Hilaria.

DEGENERACY OF THE STAGE.

The end of playing both at the firſt and now, was and is, to hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature; to ſhew virtue her own feature, ſcorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time its form and preſſure. Now this overdone or come tardy off, tho' it make the unſkilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve; the cenſure of which one muſt, in your allowance, o'erſway a whole theatre of others. HAMLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEN conducted according to proper rules, the amuſements of the Theatre are calculated better than any other we have yet ſeen, to blend the *utile dulci*, and while they pleaſe the fancy and amuſe a leiſure hour, they may be made to improve the heart and confirm us in the love of virtue. The purpoſe of theſe amuſements is admirably expreſſed in the words of my motto, by one who was himſelf a dramatic writer, and who, in all his excellent productions, kept in view the great and important end of that ſpecies of writing, in which he is ſo deſervedly eminent. Happy were it for us, Sir, if the dramatic writers of the preſent day, were formed on this great pattern, if they ſtudied to "hold the mirror up to nature, to ſhew virtue her own feature and ſcorn her own image," to paint in glowing colours the happineſs reſulting from a rigid obſervance of the principles of rectitude, and the torment and miſery which are engendered by guilt. But alas, the ſtage has degenerated from its original purpoſe. The viſitor of the Theatre now no longer ſees a rational entertainment, or receives leſſons of morality, but is doomed to ſit all the night long beholding what is hardly a ſuitable amuſement for the nurſery;

nurſery; camels and elephants moving with ſolemn ſteps acroſs the ſtage, noiſe and pageantry ſubſtituted in the place of a regular plot, the houſe ringing with balderdaſh and declamation, and ſuperb ſcenery preſented for the pleaſure of the eye, inſtead of a rational amuſement to the underſtanding, and a uſeful leſſon to the heart.

After the ſad and mournful degradation which the amuſements of the Theatre have of late experienced, after the ſillye childiſh abſurdities which I have ſeen exhibited to a genteel audience in a refined age, I muſt confeſs that in future I will not be ſurpriſed at any thing which I ſhall hear of, in reſpect to that once admirable, and uſeful ſpecies of amuſement. I have lived to ſee camels and elephants, perhaps before I die I may ſee bears, monkeys, and dancing-dogs tread the the boards of the Theatre. I have ſeen fine ſcenery and unmeaning dumb ſhew, uſurp the place of a regular and rational drama; perhaps, ere long, punch and puppets may make their firſt appearance on a Britiſh ſtage, and indeed this might almoſt be conſidered an improvement on our preſent entertainments. They give themſelves out to be ſuperb and magnificent ſpectacles, well entitled to the admiration of a *diſcerning* audience, while they are hardly amuſements to the humble capacities of children, whereas punch and puppets pretend to no higher character than they poſſeſs, namely, entertainments for little maſters and maſſes.

If, again we turn our attention to the moral tendency of the modern drama, and aſſuredly this is no unimportant conſideration, inſtead of that ſtern virtue which ſpurns at every thing baſe, which no danger can appal, and no temptations ſeduce from the right path, we find the hero and heroine uniformly ſtained with vice; we ſee the characters whom it is natural to ſuppoſe the writer wiſhes us to admire, diſgraced by the crime of ſeduction, and ſullied by tranſgreſſions, which the *correct* and *improved* taſte of modern philoſophy calls unfortunate failings, and even amiable weakneſs. Inſtead of ſeeing the wretch who has miſled the unwary into guilt ſuffering the tortures of remorſe, and the abhorrence and indignation of every well conſtituted heart, we behold him joined to the deluded partner of guilt in that bond which ſhould be ſacred to virtue, and which virtue alone can render bleſſed: and by whom are they united in this holy link? By a parent whoſe cloth, whoſe profeſſion, and whoſe feelings ſhould have made him recoil with horror from the ſeducer of his child. Is there, Sir, in a plot like this any uſeful inſtruction? Is it a likely method of teaching the young to keep within the limits of conſcience, to repreſent to them a hero whoſe happineſs is ſecured though he overleap theſe limits? Yet ſuch, I am ſorry to ſay, is the tendency of moſt of the *favorite* plays of theſe times. The hero and heroine are characters whom we hear expreſſing ſentiments of virtue, who are poſſeſſed of ſome amiable qualities, but nevertheleſs are ſtained by one crime which ſullies and pollutes the whole character, and which ſhould render them the objects of our deteſtation.

It may be ſaid, in anſwer to this, that the human character is imperfect, and that a repreſentation of a character perfectly unſullied would be a falſe picture. I aſk not the repreſentation of a perfect character, which I muſt admit is not to be met with among the children of infirmity. But ſurely, a dramatic writer may exhibit, in the perſonages of his play, ſome foibles and weakneſſes which are leſs ſhocking to a virtuous mind than the ſeduction of unguarded innocence. Surely he may give a fair repreſentation of human nature with all its imperfections, without holding out an encouragement to wickedneſs.

Plays of an immoral tendency are

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at all times dangerous, but their poiſon is now peculiarly baneful. We live in an age, Sir, when it muſt be admitted the morals of men are much relaxed, when thoſe principles of religion which uſed to preſerve the order of the world, have been attacked by men, who, under the falſe name of philoſophers, endeavour to ſap the foundations of thoſe glorious doctrines which are the beſt ſafeguards of virtue, and which are the only ſources of conſolation to the afflicted, and it is melancholy to ſee the ſucceſs with which the poiſon has been adminiſtered, and the conſequent alarming relaxation of every principle of honour. If the dramatiſts of the age would do a ſervice to the cauſe of virtue, let them contribute their mite to ſtem the frightful torrent, inſtead of giving encouragement, as their writings now do, to looſeneſs of principle, inſtead of lending additional force to that ſtream of immorality which threatens the deſtruction of all that is dear to mankind.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
Edinburgh, 3d May 1799. X. Y.

REMARKABLE WHEEL.

Mr Crawshay of Mythertedvel in Wales, is perhaps the greateſt commercial adventurer, and at the ſame time the moſt ſucceſsful, of any in the kingdom. He prides himſelf in having begun life without a ſixpence; yet, by addreſs and induſtry, raiſing a princely fortune, and becoming the firſt iron-maſter in the world.

Every thing that Mr Crawſhay undertakes is carried on with a peculiar degree of ſpirit. An overſhot-wheel has lately been conſtructed by him, beyond compare, the largeſt in the world: it is above fifty feet in diameter; made entirely of caſt iron, and coſt four thouſand pounds. The water that turns it is brought from a ſtream in the hills about five miles off, on a platform of wood, ſupported chiefly by ſtone pillars: in one part, however, where it croſſes a bridge, it has ſupporters of wood; here, for the ſpace of three hundred yards, it is elevated eighty feet above the bed of the river. This forms a very ſingular and ſublime appearance. It is hardly worth mentioning, but as a trait of a remarkable character, that Mr Crawſhay lately attempted to eſtabliſh a porpoiſe fiſhery in the river Severn; but his uſual ſucceſs did not attend this undertaking. The fiſh were found too large to be taken in a net, and too ſmall to be harpooned; in a ſhort time, therefore, and after ſome trifling expence, this ſcheme was abandoned.

PREVENTIVES FOR SEA SICKNESS.

I shall place, as the firſt and greateſt of all preventives, the acquiring the habit of being able to walk and ſtand upright, without reeling to and fro: for it is my opinion, and I ſpeak from experience in my own perſon, that the continual reeling motion of the body is the real cauſe of ſea ſickneſs.

In people of delicate conſtitutions, as there is a chance of being ſick before the habit of walking upright is acquired (in ſhort voyages in particular) I recommend lying in bed with the eyes for the moſt part ſhut. Another circumſtance is, that in the intervals of vomiting, ſmall draughts of ſea water, or, in preference, an infuſion of camomile or ginger ſhould be taken. As a further confirmation of the truth of the above opinion, it may be proper to conclude, by adding, that any motion, long continued, whether in a boat on freſh water, or on dry land, is liable to induce the ſame kind of ſickneſs.

The Rise, Progress, and Consequences of the new Opinions and Principles lately introduced into France. 5s. Bell & Bradfute.

WE are happy to announce the publication of a book which has been much wanted, we mean a book which should give a general account of the French principles, describe their nature, examine their foundation, trace their origin in *a historical way*, and give a short account of the plots which have been formed for disseminating them by their abettors, under the designation of Philosophers, Free Masons, Illuminati, Jacobins, &c. Many valuable books have been written concerning the French revolution; but some of them have been too voluminous and expensive for the generality of readers, and others have only attempted to give an account of particular events. The object of the book which we now announce, is to examine all the new principles, and give their history, while, at the same time, it lays open the whole system of the French revolution, and describes the plans which were formed for subverting the whole world.

A history of the declaration of the Rights of Man is delineated. This naturally introduces a short dissertation on the end and duties of government. The duties of government are said to be three: *1st*. To preserve the *capacity* of acquiring knowledge and virtue. *2d*. To employ the means of acquiring knowledge and virtue. *3d*, To remove all temptations to vice.—Under the second of these heads, the importance of an established church is proved, and an historical account is given of the deep laid schemes employed by the French philosophists to overturn the Christian religion. In the 9th chapter, on Equality, a curious history is given of the opinions entertained concerning it by the philosophists and free masons; a history of the Illuminati is also given; with an account of the plans which were formed by Mirabeau, Orleans, and his associates, for diffusing equality, and destroying the French monarchy. In the 10th chapter, the present state of France is shortly described. In the 11th chapter, the ambition of the rulers of France is developed, and a concise account of their perfidious treatment of their allies, the Dutch and Swiss, is exhibited. In the 12th chapter, an account is given of the conspiracies which have been formed by the Jacobins, and their associates in Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland, since the year 1791. The 15th chapter is entituled, "Of the means necessary to check the ambitious projects and dangerous principles of the French." The only antidote mentioned for checking their ambitious projects is war. It is proposed to restrain their dangerous principles by abolishing all secret societies, and prohibiting all oaths of secrecy; by subjecting to proper regulations reviews, newspapers, novels, and plays: and by encouraging a general regard to morality and religion. Upon the whole, we think that this book will give a concise, yet interesting view of a subject with which every man ought to be acquainted. We may add, that it is written with a spirit of calmness and moderation; and, while it states truths with clearness and force, can scarcely give offence to those who are so unfortunate as to have formed opinions different from the author.

We shall present our readers with a specimen of this work, taken from section 2d of the chapter on Equality, entituled, *Historical Account of the Illuminati.*

"On the 1st of May 1776, a new society was founded, which, for the nature of its principles, the extent of its views, the number of its resources, the secret methods by which it was propagated, the great and formidable influence which it acquired, and the effects which it produced, is the most extraordinary that is recorded in the annals of history. This society, which assumed the name of *Illuminati*, because it pretended to illuminate mankind, was planned and founded by Adam Weishaupt, professor of canon law in the University of Ingolstadt. This man was possessed of very extensive talents, which he had vigorously applied to the investigation of human nature.

He had ſtudied with great care the leading paſſions of men, their prejudices, their errors, and infirmities, that he might diſcover the moſt eaſy and ſucceſsful method of ſeducing them to his purpoſes. He was diſtinguiſhed by a ſtrong and perſuaſive eloquence, which he knew well how to vary according to the capacity and paſſions of his hearers. His morals were by no means rigid. He was guilty of adultery with his ſiſter-in-law; and that he might not loſe the authority which he had gained over his diſciples, he made ſeveral attempts to deſtroy the child. He was actuated by an ardent ambition, which nothing could reſtrain. In order to gain his favourite object, there was no labour which he refuſed to encounter, no danger at which he trembled, no crime from which he would revolt. Though bred in obſcurity, and excluded from opportunities of riſing to ſovereign power, he had formed the aſtoniſhing plan, not of acquiring the government of a province or of a kingdom, but of founding an univerſal empire. This he propoſed to accompliſh, not by open force, nor by pretending to divine illumination, but by means more wonderful, and apparently more difficult. He propoſed to model anew the opinions of mankind, and to ſap the foundation of the whole ſyſtem by which the world is governed. With this view, all kingdoms and ſtates were to be overturned; kings and princes were to be deſtroyed; and religion to be annihilated. Then, after a complete revolution ſhould be effected in the opinions and principles of a conſiderable proportion of men, the Illuminati were to riſe in arms, in order to cruſh thoſe whom they could not convince.

"Weiſhaupt was one of thoſe ambitious men who can labour with indefatigable diligence, and wait many years with unwearied patience for the gradual execution of their ſchemes. Like Mahomet, he devoted himſelf to retirement and meditation, for the purpoſe of arranging and perfecting his plans. In this employment, five years of his life were ſpent. He had obſerved the great ſucceſs which the Jeſuits derived from their unity and perſeverance, and he remarked how well the ſecret meetings of maſon lodges were adapted for the propagation of opinions. It occurred to him, that if he could combine the government of the Jeſuits with the ſecrecy of the free maſons, his plans would infallibly ſucceed. He therefore propoſed to diſcipline, to embody, and ſend over the globe armies of Illuminati, who were to undermine every government and religion, while he, ſeated on his imperial throne, wrapped in myſtery, and darkneſs, and ſilence, ſhould animate, direct, and controul the conduct of every individual." E.

A Voyage to the South Sea Islands in order to propagate the Goſpel. 1 vol. 4to.

Deſcription of Tongataboo.

FROM this work we have ſelected a Paſſage reſpecting the Character and Manners of the Natives of Tongataboo, in which there appears a candid diſcrimination, and it will at the ſame time, afford our Readers a fair ſpecimen of a ſtile they have not been accuſtomed to in the Relations of former Voyagers.

Our dear friends and benefactors in the direction may juſtly look for ſome account of this country, where the Lord in his gracious Providence, through their inſtrumentality, has placed us; and we think ourſelves bound, in gratitude to them, to furniſh them with the fulleſt information in our power; but in this attempt we find ourſelves much at a loſs for want of the Rev. Mr Greathead's manuſcript account of theſe iſlands, which happened to be left at Otaheite, and which if we had brought with us, would have been uſeful in directing our attention to ſeveral objects, which may have eſcaped our notice. Notwithſtanding the numerous invitations we have received to viſit other iſlands of this group, we have not as yet ſeen it our duty to comply, as, for want of the language, ſuch viſits could be no way profitable to the natives, and would have expoſed us to many unneceſſary temptations.

Our obſervations muſt therefore be wholly confined to Tongataboo; the ſituation, extent and product of which are already ſo well known, that there remains but little to be ſaid concerning

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it. Captain Cook's account is in general ſo accurate as to render very little addition or correction neceſſary; however, a ſpace of many years which has elapſed ſince his laſt voyage, has produced ſome changes which it may not be improper to communicate. On our arrival we found few of his old friends remaining, and their number has ſince been reduced by death; but his name is ſtill mentioned with great reſpect by many of their ſucceſſors, who recollect his favours beſtowed upon them when in a ſtate of childhood, which they often relate in a manner that beſpeaks them to be by no means deſtitute of gratitude.

The people fully anſwer to the moſt favourable repreſentations the world has ever received of them; for ſurely no appellation was ever better applied than that given to them by our countrymen, of which they ſeem very proud, ſince we made them acquainted with it, and very ſtudious to render themſelves more deſerving of it. They poſſeſs many excellent qualities, which, were they enlightened with the knowledge of the goſpel, would render them the moſt amiable people on earth; for inſtance, their bounty and liberality to ſtrangers is very great, and their generoſity to one another unequalled. It is no uncommon thing for them to complain they are dying of hunger, and, as ſoon as they receive a morſel, to divide it among as many as are preſent, the firſt receiver generally leaving himſelf the ſmalleſt ſhare, and often none at all. When they kill a hog, or make any meſs for themſelves, there is always a portion ſent to their friends, who return the favour as ſoon as their circumſtances will admit; which keeps up a conſtant friendly communication amongſt them, and which we have never ſeen interrupted by any quarrel, during a ſtay of more than four months.

Their honeſty to one another ſeems unimpeachable, though we have no reaſon to think the accounts of their diſhoneſty to ſtrangers exaggerated. The murder of children, and other horrid practices, which prevail among the Otaheitans, are unheard of here. Their children are much indulged, and old age honoured and revered. Female chaſtity is not much eſteemed among the lower orders, it being a common practice with the chiefs, in our viſits to them, to offer ſome of their females to ſleep with us; the practices of our abandoned countrymen making them believe this is a favour we could not well do without. Our firſt refuſal ſeemed to excite a ſurprize, but has generally prevented a ſecond temptation from the ſame perſon. Unchaſtity among females of rank, and eſpecially after marriage, we have heard is puniſhed with ſeverity; however, we have not as yet known an inſtance.

Their marriages are attended with very little ceremony; the only one we have ſeen was that of Vaarjee, with whom brothers Bowell and Harper have been ſome time reſident. This was conducted in the following manner: a young female having attracted his attention, he firſt informed his mother that he wiſhed to add her to the number of his wives. She immediately communicated this to the damſel's father, and the propoſal meeting his approbation, he clothed her in a new garment, and with attendants, and ſuch a quantity of baked hogs, yams, yava root, &c. as he could afford, ſhe was ſent to her intended ſpouſe, who being appriſed of her coming, ſeated himſelf in his houſe, and received her in the ſame manner, and with as little emotion, as he would have done any other viſitor; feaſting on the proviſions, and a good draught of yava, concluded the whole, and the bride was at liberty either to return to her father till again ſent for, or to take up her reſidence with her huſband, which, in this inſtance, ſhe preferred. Polygamy is a common practice with the chiefs, each of whom takes as many wives as he pleaſes, but they are entire ſtrangers to domeſtic broils, which may in a great degree be owing to the abſolute power each man has over his own family, every woman being ſo much at her huſband's diſpoſal, as renders her liable to be diſcarded on the ſmalleſt diſpleaſure.

Their deities are numerous; and though we have hitherto been able to ſay but little to them on this ſubject, we have reaſon to think their prejudices are ſtrong. Every diſtrict has its own Deity; and each family of

note has one, whom they conſider as their peculiar patron. Tallitaboo is the god of Aneeto, which being at preſent the moſt powerful, he is accounted a great warrior. Futtafaihe preſides over Mooa, and Doobludha, Cartow over the diſtrict of Anege; each of which deities are on certain occaſions repreſented by the ſeveral chiefs of thoſe diſtricts, ſo that we find their *natches* and other annual exhibitions are not mere public amuſements, but religious obſervances, whereon they think the lives and health of their chiefs, for whom they have great affection, entirely depend; as likewiſe the proſperity of the country in general: expecting the ſucceeding crop will be in proportion to the offerings made at theſe times. They have two natches in the year, one when their yams are ſet, to procure the favour of Futtafaihe; the other when they gather them in, expreſſive of their gratitude. The winds they ſuppoſe to be under the controul of a female, called Calla Filatonga, who, they ſay, is very powerful, but is little regarded by them, and is therefore ſometimes provoked to blow down their cocoa-nut, plantain, bread-fruit, and other trees, and commits ſuch ravages as oblige them to bring offerings of hogs, yams, and kava, in the moſt humble and ſubmiſſive manner, to a houſe ſacred to her, where a perſon is appointed to perſonate her on the occaſion, and receive the offering that is made. Theſe ſtorms being very unfrequent, and generally over before appeaſing meaſures are taken, the repreſentative is in little danger of being detected of falſehood by returning a favourable anſwer. This office of perſonator is only temporary, being always choſen for the occaſion.

We have ſeen no perſon among them that ſeems more religious than another, or any thing that could lead us to ſuppoſe there is any ſuch character as a prieſt among them. In all the offerings they make, each man kills and preſents his own ſacrifice. Their frequent earthquakes they account for by ſuppoſing the iſland reſts upon the ſhoulders of a very powerful deity, called Mowee, who has ſupported it for ſuch a length of time as exceeds their conceptions. This heavy burden often exhauſts his patience, and then he endeavours, but in vain, to ſhake it off; which however never fails to excite a horrid outcry over the whole country, that laſts for ſome time after the ſhock is over; and we have ſometimes ſeen them endeavour to quell his diſcontent, and reduce him to good behaviour, by beating the ground with large ſticks. Tongaloer, the god of the ſky, and Fenoulonga, of the rain, they ſuppoſe to be males; beſide theſe, they have a great many others of both ſexes, whoſe names we cannot enumerate, over earth, ſea, and ſky; each acting in their proper ſphere, and counteracting one another, according as intereſt or inclination leads them. They alſo acknowledge the exiſtence of a great number of ſtrange gods, calling them by the general name of Fyga, among whom they rank ours as the greateſt; and, when they think it will anſwer their purpoſe, they will readily acknowledge him as far wiſer, and in every reſpect better than theirs, having taught us to make ſo much better ſhips, tools, cloth, &c. than they have ever been able to do. Beſide theſe, they imagine every individual to be under the power and controul of a ſpirit peculiar to himſelf, which they call odooa, who intereſts himſelf in all their concerns, but, like Calla Filatonga, is little regarded till angry, when they think he inflicts upon them all the deadly diſorders to which they are ſubject; and then, to appeaſe him, the relations and other connexions of the afflicted perſon, eſpecially if he be a chief, run into all the inhuman practices of cutting off their little fingers, beating their faces, and tabooing (prohibiting) themſelves from certain kinds of food. Human ſacrifices ſeem little in practice; the only victims to ſuperſtition which we have ſeen, are already mentioned in the caſe of Moomooe; though at our arrival, Amble informed us, that when a great chief lay ſick they often ſtrangled their women, to the number of three or four at a time. When the odooa is inexorable, the death of the perſon is inevitable and ſure, and the ſurviving friends ſeem for a ſhort time inconſolable; but their grief is ſoon changed into the oppoſite extreme, and they run into as great extravagancies

gancies in their feaſts as when the ſorrowful paſſions prevailed they inflicted on themſelves ſufferings.

They believe the immortality of the ſoul, which at death, they ſay, is immediately conveyed in a very large faſt-ſailing canoe to a diſtant country, called Doobludina, which they deſcribe as reſembling the Mahometan paradiſe. They call the god of this region of pleaſure Higgolayo, and eſteem him as the greateſt and moſt powerful of all others, the reſt being no better than ſervants to him. This doctrine, however, is wholly confined to the chiefs, for the tooas (or lower order) can give no account whatever; as they reckon the enjoyments of Doobludina above their capacity, ſo they ſeem never to think of what may become of them after they have ſerved the purpoſes of this life. We have not been able to learn what ideas they form of the origin of their exiſtence, or any other parts of the creation; when ſpoken to on theſe ſubjects they ſeem quite loſt; this may, however, be owing to the inaccuracy of our expreſſions, ariſing from an imperfect knowledge of the language, which has hitherto prevented us from oppoſing any of thoſe groſs abſurdities. But we look forward to that happy day when the glorious ſun of righteouſneſs will ariſe, and turn this ſhadow of death into the morning.

The produce of this iſland is already ſo well deſcribed, that it ſeems unneceſſary to ſay any thing of it here. We have been able to add very little to it. Our ſeeds, which have been ſown in different parts, bid fair to do well: this induces us to think any kind of European ſeeds would thrive here, were it not for the rats, which deſtroy them as they appear above ground. Rats, with hogs, dogs, and guanoes, were the only quadrupeds we found here. The cattle left by Captain Cook have been all deſtroyed ſome years ago; the horſe and mare having been left gored by the bull, gave the natives an idea of his furious temper, and put them in terror for themſelves; therefore, to prevent any bad accident taking place, they deſtroyed him, with the cow and three young ones, which, they informed us, were all they had produced, except one young bull, which had been previouſly taken to Feejee. Captain Wilſon, in his ſecond viſit, has left us eight goats, three cats, and an Engliſh dog, of which the natives are very fond, and which we hope will be uſeful in their proper places. The death of a ram at Otaheite prevented us from receiving any ſheep, which we eſteem a great loſs, as there is abundance of excellent food for thoſe animals in the moſt neglected part of this iſland, and they might in time prove a great advantage to the natives, not only by ſupplying their deficiency of food, from which many of them ſuffer much at preſent, but by leading them into habits of induſtry, to which they are ſtrangers; for though they are more induſtrious than moſt of their neighbours ſcattered about this ſea, far the greater part of their time is ſpent in idleneſs. This conjecture receives much ſtrength from the earneſt deſire they expreſs for our woollen cloths, eſpecially blankets; which induces us to think, if they had the materials, and the leaſt hint how to make uſe of them, they would ſoon endeavour to manufacture them themſelves.

The ſoil is every where proliſic, and conſiſts of a fine rich mould, upon an average about fourteen or fifteen inches deep, free from ſtones, except near the beach, where coral rocks appear above the ſurface. Beneath this mould is a red loam four or five inches thick; next is a very ſtrong blue clay in ſmall quantities; and in ſome places has been found a black earth, which emits a very fragrant ſmell reſembling bergamot, but it ſoon evaporates when expoſed to the air. The air is pure and wholeſome, much ſharper in the winter than we expected to have found it, eſpecially when the wind is from the ſouthward; but for want of a thermometer, which happened to be broken, we have never been able to aſcertain its true ſtate.

But we muſt conclude our preſent account, hoping our next will contain ſomething more intereſting and encouraging to our dear friends, whoſe prayers we earneſtly entreat on our behalf; for ſurely never men in the world ſtood more in need of their aſſiſtance than we do. Our work is great, our ſtrength is ſmall, very weakneſs itſelf; our enemies are crafty and powerful, but none we find ſo dangerous as thoſe of our own houſe, thoſe evil hearts of un-

unbelief that are always ready to draw us from the God of our ſtrength, who is the rock of our ſalvation. But if God be for us, who can be againſt us? He bids us fear not; and we have not only the aſſurance of his word, but alſo the teſtimony of his Providence, that he is with us, and will never leave us nor forſake us. Well then may we go on in divine ſtrength, rejoicing in the proſpects of greater tribulations than we have hitherto experienced, or at preſent have in view: truſting in him, that in every conflict which we may be called on to ſuſtain under the banner of the glorious Captain of our ſalvation, we ſhall grow ſtronger and ſtronger, and at length be brought off the field more than conquerors through Him who hath loved us, and given himſelf for us.

The Duff* is now unmooring. We feel all the anguiſh that is conſequent upon a ſeparation of friends, who are bound together by ſuch endearing ties as ſhall endure, when thoſe of nature ſhall be for ever diſſolved. Beſide our dear captain, we cannot but eſteem many of the officers and crew, as children of the ſame family with ourſelves: all of whom, ourſelves, and all our concerns, both for time and eternity, we deſire to reſign to the ſovereign diſpoſal of our gracious heavenly Father, and to the word of his grace, which is able to keep us from falling, and give us all an inheritance among them that are ſanctified through faith, which is in Jeſus Chriſt. Farewell. May grace, mercy, and peace be multiplied to all who love the Lord Jeſus Chriſt in ſincerity, and are ſeeking the advancement of his kingdom and glory. Amen.

The Life of Charles Macklin, Comedian. 2 vols, 8vo.

IN this Life, which is rather tediouſly ſpun out through two large volumes octavo, it is aſſerted, and proof offered, which, though not abſolute, is ſtrongly preſumptive, that Macklin was born in 1690, and conſequently at his death in 1797, was of the amazing age of one hundred and ſeven. The following anecdotes are among the moſt remarkable.

THERE is an anecdote, which Macklin has often related with that luxuriant force of deſcription, which characteriſed his ſtory telling. As it happened about the period of the hiſtory of the ſtage at which we are now arrived (1734); and as it may ſerve to throw ſome light on the diſpoſition of Quin, and his unprovoked rudeneſs to the actors, we preſent it to our readers, nearly in the words of the old gentleman, as he told it, in the year 1787, at the Rainbow Coffee houſe, in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to an acquaintance, who aſked him if Quin and he had ever quarrelled? Many perſons in the adjoining boxes, attended to the veteran, who ſpoke, as uſual, in a very audible voice; but exhibited, in the courſe of the narration (as the reader will perceive) ſtrong proofs of the rapid decay of his memory.—"Yes, Sir; I was very low in the theatre, as an actor, when the ſurly fellow was the deſpot of the place. But, Sir, I had —had a life, Sir. Yes, I was to play the —the—the boy with the red breeches;—you know whom I mean?—"Jerry Blackacre, Sir"—"Aye, Sir, Jerry—Well, Sir, I began to be a little known to the public, and, egad, I began to make them laugh;—I was called the *Wild Iriſhman*, Sir; and was thought to have ſome fun in me: and I made them laugh heartily in the boy, Sir—in Jerry.

"When I came off the ſtage, the ſurly fellow, who played the ſcolding captain in the play; captain—captain—you know who I mean."—"Manly, I believe, Sir."—Aye, Sir, the ſame—Manly. Well, Sir, the ſurly fellow began to ſcold me, told me I was at my damned tricks; and that there was no having a chaſte ſcene for me.—Every body, nay, egad, the manager himſelf, was afraid of him.—I was afraid of the fellow, too, but not much.—Well, Sir, I told him, that I did not mean to diſturb *him* by my acting; but to ſhew off a little myſelf. Well, Sir, in the other ſcenes I did the ſame, and made the audience laugh inceſſantly—and he ſcolded me again, Sir.—I made the ſame apology; but the ſurly fellow would not be appeaſed. Again, Sir, however, I did the ſame; and when I returned to the green room, he abuſed me like a pickpocket, and ſaid I muſt leave off my damned tricks.—I told him I could not play otherwiſe. He ſaid, I *could* and I *ſhould*. Upon which Sir, egad, I ſaid to him flatly—you lie! He was chewing an apple at this moment; and ſpitting the contents into his hand, he threw them in my face"—"Indeed!"—"It is a fact, Sir!"—Well, Sir, I went up to him, directly (for I was a great *boxing cull* in thoſe days) and puſhed him down into a chair, and pummelled his face dammably."

"You did right, Sir."

"He ſtrove to reſiſt; but he was no match for me;—and I made his face ſwell ſo with the blows, that he could hardly ſpeak

* The miſſionaries' ſhip, Captain Wilſon commander.

ſpeak. When he attempted to go on with his part, Sir, he mumbled ſo, that the audience began to hiſs. Upon which he went forward, and told them, Sir, that ſomething unpleaſant had happened, and that he was really very ill. But, Sir, the moment I went to ſtrike him, there were many noblemen in the green-room, full dreſſed, with their ſwords and large wigs: (for the green-room was a ſort of flate-room, then, Sir)—Well, they were all alarmed, and jumped upon the benches, waiting, in ſilent amazement, till the affair was over.

"At the end of the play, Sir, he told me I muſt give him ſatisfaction; and that, when he changed his dreſs, he would wait for me at the Obelisk, in Covent-garden. I told him I would be with him: but, Sir, when he was gone, I recollected that I was to play in the pantomime (for I was a great pantomime boy in thoſe days) ſo, Sir, I ſaid to myſelf—damn the fellow, let him wait; I won't go to him till my buſineſs is all over; let him fume, and fret, and be damned! Well, Sir, Mr Fleetwood, the manager, who was one of the beſt men in the world—all kindneſs, all mildneſs, and graciouſneſs, and affability—had heard of the affair; and as Quin was his great actor, and in favour with the town, he told me I had had revenge enough; that I ſhould not meet the furly fellow that night; but that he would make the matter up ſome how or other.

"Well, Sir, Mr Fleetwood ordered me a good ſupper, and ſome wine, and made me ſleep at his houſe all night, to prevent any meeting. Well, Sir, in the morning, he told me, that I muſt, *for his ſake*, make a little apology to Quin, for what I had done.—And ſo, Sir, having given him a bellyful, I, to oblige Mr Fleetwood (for I loved the man) did Sir, make ſome apology to him, and the matter dropped."

Rich was not by any means liberal to his actors, but he was remarkable for his charity and humanity. A ſhort time before his death, a man fell from the upper gallery into the pit of Covent-Garden theatre, by which one of his limbs was broke: as he was a perſon in very low circumſtances, Mr Rich very generouſly ordered that he ſhould have every poſſible aſſiſtance, which was accordingly adminiſtered at Mr Rich's expence. When the poor man recovered, he waited on the manager to return him thanks for his humanity, and goodneſs; on which Mr Rich told him, that he ſhould be welcome to the *freedom* of the pit, provided he would never think of coming into it in *that manner* again!

There was once circumſtance occurred during the rehearſal of the piece (The True Born Iriſhman, a farce, written by Macklin) which we ſhall take leave to mention here. One of the performers, to inſtruct whom Mr Macklin had taken infinite pains, having occaſion to announce "*Lady Kinnegad*," and not pronouncing the name as the veteran liked, he ſtepped up to him, and, in an angry tone, exclaimed, "What trade are you, Sir?"—The performer replied—"Sir, I am a *gentleman!*" "Then," rejoined the ſtage Neſtor, "ſtick to that, Sir; for you will never be an *actor!*"

Garrick's Lear and Othello.

Why did he fall aſleep in Lear? Is the act neceſſary in the play? What is the intent? It is not conducive to forward the fable. It does not produce any incident, ſpeech, ſentiment, paſſion, or reflection. It does not mark or develope any part of the character. It is one of Shakſpeare's weak redundancies, pardonable in him, who wrote in a barbarous age, as to the drama, but moſt unpardonable in an actor in theſe times.

Suppoſe an author ſhould bring a tragedy to Mr Garrick, in which the capital character, through madneſs or fatigue of paſſion, even to the exhauſting of all ſtrength or ability to quit the ſcene, is made to fall aſleep upon the ſtage—would Garrick approve of it? Why, really, to ſpeak my mind honeſtly of that gentleman's judgment, I am inclined to believe he would—for, by the ſpecimens that he has given of his acting; his ſtrange manner of dying and griping the carpet; his writhing, ſtraining, and agonizing; (all of which he has introduced into the profeſſion of acting) there is no newfangled conceit, of that nature, that I do not think him capable of countenancing; but I am ſure, that thoſe who know what nature in the drama is, would condemn it as a paltry, *petit* impropriety: but the truth is, he behaved in this trick (for a mere trick it is in his acting) as he did when he played Othello firſt. When he was ſtudying that part, he conſidered that Quin was a large, corpulent man; and that he himſelf was a diminitive, mean figure for the Moor; therefore he knew that Quin could not fall ſuddenly on the ground, as it were in a fit, without greatly hurting himſelf, and, perhaps, raiſing laughter in the audience; but that he, with his inſignificant perſon, could do it without the riſk of either; and therefore, introduced that ſhameful ſcene of the epilepſy in the fourth act, which, inſtead of being applauded, ought to have been exploded with indignation and contempt for his impudence—in the firſt place, in offering ſuch an abſurd paſſage to a thinking and ſuppoſed judicious public;

public; and, in the next place, for reftoring a paſſage which, in the records of the theatre, had never been acted; and which, on and off the ſtage, muſt be looked upon as an excreſcence of the worſt ſort, of the great genius that produced it. The ſame trick he played in this ſleeping excreſcence of King Lear—he knew that Barry, on account of his ſize, could not be carried off the ſtage with the ſame eaſe that he could, and therefore introduced it.

Some further Extracts will be given in a future number.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Theology.

Eight Sermons, containing anſwers to ſome popular objections againſt the neceſſity of the credibility of the Chriſtian Revelation, preached in the preſent year, before the Univerſity of Oxford, at Bampton's Lectures, by William Barrow, LL.D. 7s. bds. *Rivingtons.*

Sermons preached before the Univerſity of Oxford, in the year 1798, at a lecture founded by the Rev. John Bampton. By the Rev. Charles Henry Hall, B. D. 5s. boards. *Rivingtons.*

Journal through the North of England, and part of Scotland; with remarks on the ſtate of the eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland, and reflections thereupon. Reflections on Party-diſtinctions in England, &c. deſigned to promote brotherly love and forbearance, by Rowland Hill, A. M. 2s. 6d. *Clapman.*

Conſiderations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper, by Vicelimus Knox, D.D. 3s. boards. *Dilly.*

The Chriſtian Monitor for the laſt days; or a caution to the profeſſedly religious againſt the corruptions of the later times, in doctrine, diſcipline, and morals. By John Owen, M. A. 4s. boards. *Cadell and Davies.*

Biography.

The Life of Samuel Johnſon, LL. D. By James Boſwell, Eſq; a new edition reviſed, and augmented. 4 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. Boards. *Dilly.*

The Life of General Lazarus Hoche, containing particulars reſpecting the Invaſion of Ireland, &c. Tranſlated from the French. 2s. 6d. *Robinſons.*

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Advice to Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships ſerving in the Weſt Indies, on the preſervation of the health of Seamen. By Leonard Gillelpie, M. D. Surgeon to the Naval Hoſpital, Fort Royal, Martinico. 1s. *Cadell.*

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Invocation, a Poem, 4to. 2s. 6d. *Cadell and Davies.*

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POETRY.

POETRY.

MORNING.

BRIGHT shines the Morn from 'hind the shadowy cloud,
Grey tinted from the East; the village spire
Peeps modest o'er the copse, till the Sun higher
Blazes effulgent; then in clarion loud
Crows the gay chanticleer; with joyful lays
High the lark carols, and melodious meets
The morn in brighten'd dew. Creation greets
Its Maker, swelling the full note of praise.
Thus all was joy! and so, alas! for me
Rose the gay dawn of hope; I look'd around,
And lo, methought I trod on fairy ground;
My young heart bounded; but too fast they flee;
The black clouds lower'd, the gay vision fled,
For long, long since each friend of youth is dead.

NOON.

HUSH'D is each breath of air, no zephyr plays
'Mong beds of woodland violets, but laid,
Reposes careless on the mountain's shade,
Or in the thorny thickets matted maze.
No longer warbles 'bout the deep-wove hedge,
The silent linnet nestling to its mate,
Waits for the glad return of evening late,
To seek its short repast in yonder sedge.
When lo! a tempest rude the scene deforms,
And o'er the landscape, with resistless sweep,
Lashes the teeming terrors of the deep
To mingle with the dread and horrid storms.
And thus prosperity, with harlot smile,
The unthinking heart of youth will oft beguile,
Till soon the leaves the wretch to cold despair,
And then the empty shade dissolves in air.

EVENING.

HOWLS the bleak blast, loud echoing long the shore,
While wheeling from the cliff the seaman screams,
Now borne on high, now dipping (as it seems)
The curling wave; I listen to the roar,
As Evening pale with dewy steps descends,
And with her dusky veil deep shadow blends
Earth, air, and sea. Oh! 'tis the awful time
When airy forms along the shore appear,
And 'mong the wave-worn sea cliffs flitting near,
List to the lone bell's melancholy chime.
Hail, kindred horrors! hail, ye landscapes drear!
Ye glooms congenial to my soul, arise;
And as the transient vision near me flies,
Oh! let me drop the tributary tear.
While bending to my God in carols rude
My heart expands with filial gratitude.

NIGHT.

HOW sullen frowns yon battled castle's brow
To the hoarse tempests rage, pale Night expands
Her sable veil, and melancholy stands,
While ever and anon the night owl now
Shrieks from the ruin'd battlement, the bleak blast
Howls to her hurrying scream a response fast.
O could I quit the world, and linger here!
While contemplation from the ruin'd tower
Counts the lone bell, as quick the varying hour
Draws for life's lingering woes the gushing tear.
With ease the gay world's revels I'd resign;
But let me, O my God! be ever thine.

EXTRACT

FROM "THE PLEASURES OF HOPE."

By Thomas Campbell, lately published.

"AND weep not thus," he cried, "young Ellenor,
My bosom bleeds, but soon shall bleed no more!
Short shall this half-extinguish'd spirit burn,
And soon these limbs to kindred dust return!
But not, my child! with life's precarious fire,
The immortal tie of Nature shall expire;
These shall resist the triumph of decay,
When time is o'er, and worlds have pass'd away;
Cold in the dust this perish'd heart may lie,
But that which warm'd it never once shall die!
That spark unburied in its mortal frame,
With living light, eternal, and the same,
Shall beam on Joy's interminable years,
Unveil'd by darkness—unclouag'd by tears!

" Yet, on the barren ſhore and ſtormy deep,
One tedious watch is Conrad doom'd to weep;
But when I gain the home without a friend,
And preſs th' uneaſy couch where none attend,
This laſt embrace, ſtill cheriſh'd in my heart,
Shall calm the ſtruggling ſpirit ere it part!
Thy darling form ſhall ſeem to hover nigh,
And huſh the groan of life's laſt agony!

" Farewell! when ſtrangers lift thy father's bier,
And place my nameleſs ſtone without a tear;
When each returning pledge hath told my chill
That Conrad's tomb is on the deſert pil'd;
And when the dream of troubled Fancy ſees
Its lovely rank grais waving in the breeze;
Who then will ſoothe thy grief, when mine is o'er?
Who will protect thee, helpleſs Ellenor?
Shall ſecret ſcenes thy filial ſorrows hide,
Scorn'd by the world, to factious guilt allied?
Ah! no! methinks the generous and the good
Will woo thee from the ſhades of ſolitude!
O'er friendleſs grief compaſſion ſhall awake,
And ſmile on Innocence, for Mercy's ſake!"

THE HAPPY MAID.

From Poems by Alexander Baillie, *Lately publiſhed.*

SAYS Betty, lovely, happy fair,
To her two maiden aunts:
Think not my love e'er felt deſpair,
Or I e'er felt your taunts.

Deſpair will never touch my heart—
Such is my lover's flame,
That ſince he vow'd this tender part,
Our hearts have been the ſame.

Then, ſhall I ſay, he hopes alone?
Th' expreſſion is too weak:
For, well he knows, I'm all his own—
I bluſh not thus to ſpeak.

O lovely youth! thy pleaſing air,
The graces of thy heart,
Could well ſecure thee from deſpair:
But could that woe impart!

Unhappy ſhe! to whoſe fond ears
No lover's vows are borne!
Still more unhappy ſhe, who hears
A faithleſs lover's ſcorn!

But I, ſecure of ev'ry bliſs
Which love has to beſtow,
Will happy be! Yet, not the leſs,
I'll feel for others woe.

SONG

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH.

From the Same.

DORIS, dear, angelic creature,
Faireſt of the gentle fair,
Excellence of human nature,
Hear a lover's tender pray'r!

Me thy virtue hath enchanted;
Me thy ſweetneſs hath inthrall'd;
Freedom! though of thee I've vaunted,
Doris' ſlave I muſt be call'd!

Thou! than whoſe all worth is leſſer,
Deem me worthy of thy chain!
Doris, be my ſweet poſſeſſor!
Heav'ns! my life how bliſsful then!

For thy love, I'd give, with pleaſure,
Kingdoms, had I ſuch to give;
And, with thee, beyond all meaſure
Bleſs'd, in humble cottage live.

ON YOUTH.

BLITHSOME Goddeſs! ſprightly Youth!
Source of innocence and truth,
Faireſt virtues form thy train,
Choiceſt bleſſings crown thy reign.
As thy opening charms advance,
See them all around thee dance.
See them all around thee bow,
Weaving garlands for thy brow.
Health preſents her ruddy face,
Vigour offers active grace.
Mirth beſtows her harmleſs wiles,
Sportive frolics, cheerful ſmiles.
Beauty from her genuine ſprings,
In thy lap her treaſure flings.
Theſe combine to deck thy mien,
And on thy placid front are ſeen.
Nature brings her pureſt fires,
Love that glows with chaſte deſires.
Friendſhip undebas'd with art,
Candour's unſuſpicious heart.
Valour's generous ardent flame,
Burning with the third of fame.
Theſe in ſimple colours dreſt,
Grace the mirror of thy breaſt.
Genius gives the tuneful quire,
Thine the harp and thine the lyre;
Thine the Poet's glowing themes,
Thine are Fancy's brighteſt dreams;
Thine are Muſic's ſofteſt powers,
Thine are Life's harmonious hours;
Thine the jocund ſpirit gay,
Dancing ſurs that round thee play.
Hope that every wish ſupplies,
Thoughtleſs eaſe that care deſies.
Virtues, pleaſures, half divine,
Theſe, enchanting Youth! are thine.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE committee begin with ſtating that, from the papers laid before them, they have found "the cleareſt proofs of a ſyſtematic deſign, long ſince adopted, and acted upon by France, in conjunction with domeſtic traitors, and purſued up to the preſent moment with unabated perſeverance, to overturn the laws, conſtitution, and government, and every exiſting eſtabliſhment, civil or eccleſiaſtical, both in Great Britain and Ireland; as well as to diſſolve the connection between the two kingdoms, ſo neceſſary to the ſecurity and proſperity of both." * * * "The information which has been produced on the whole of this ſubject (they ſay) has been moſt ample and extenſive. The indiſpenſible neceſſity of ſecrecy with reſpect to the ſources of many parts of it, muſt be felt by the houſe, as reſulting from conſiderations of good faith as well as public ſafety." After ſome other introductory obſervations, they proceed to take a view of the nature and ſyſtem of the ſociety of United Iriſhmen, as eſtabliſhed in Ireland; the riſes and progreſs of different ſocieties in Great Britain, in the years 1791 and 1792; the firſt open attempt in Scotland, by the formation of a convention, at which delegates from the United Iriſhmen were received, the diſperſion of the ſame, and the conviction of Muir, and other members of it; the attempts made in the year 1792 to aſſemble a convention of the people in England; the correſpondence of Engliſh ſocieties with the Jacobins of France; the meeting at Chalk Farm; the meaſures taken for diſſeminating ſedition; the trials of Hardy, Tooke, Thelwall, Redhead, &c.; the meeting at Copenhagen Houſe; the attack upon his Majeſty's perſon as he was going to the Houſe of Lords to open the ſeſſion of 1795; the conſequent introduction of the treaſon and ſedition laws, and the ſuppreſſion of Thelwall's lectures; the dangerous conſequences of tolerating debating ſocieties; the proceedings of Jones and Binns at Birmingham, the mutiny, in 1797; the various attempts made to ſeduce the ſoldiers and ſailors; the progreſs of the ſociety of United Iriſhmen in Ireland till the period of the rebellion, its intercourſe with France, and with the leading members of ſocieties in this country; the treaſonable conduct of Jackſon, Tone, Rowan, Lewins, M'Nevin, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, A. O'Connor, and O'Coigley; General Hoche's expedition to Ireland; the defeat of the Texel fleet; the connection between the ſocieties in England and Ireland; the ſecret meeting of conſpirators; the eſtabliſhment of ſocieties of United Engliſhmen in London, Mancheſter, and Liverpool, formed into diviſions, and governed by a national committee, and their intercourſe with the United Iriſhmen; the formation of ſocieties of a ſimilar deſcription in Scotland, whoſe plan was to ſeize, in the ſame night, all the leading people over the whole country, who if they reſiſted were to be put to death, and which conſpiracy was diſconcerted by the arreſt of Mealmaker and others; and the means taken by the United Iriſhmen in London to excite mutiny in the navy; Upon all theſe circumſtances and events the committee animadverts with much ability, and at conſiderable length; but in none of theſe ſtatements do any new facts appear, except the few which we have briefly introduced in this abſtract."

The remainder of the report, however, is of very high importance. It relates to the eſtabliſhment of ſocieties of United Iriſh in London, and of aſſociations of Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh, at Hamburgh, the views and objects of which it thus deſcribes:—

"Your committee have no heſitation in ſtating, on the cleareſt proof, ſtrongly confirmed by recent circumſtances, that among the various bodies enliſted, in any part of Great Britain, for the purpoſes of ſedition and treaſon, the ſocieties which have been formed by the United Iriſhmen in this country, are in all reſpects the moſt formidable, particularly at the preſent moment, whether conſidered with a view to their combination, their actual numbers, or the atrocious nature of the deſigns of which they are preparing, in a very ſhort time, to attempt the execution in direct co operation with France.

"The danger to be apprehended from theſe ſocieties is much increaſed from the conſtant communication which they maintain with the ſocieties in Ireland; their mutual confidence in each other;

and the alarming confidence of their being, at this moment, subject to the ſame ſecret direction and the ſame chiefs. "Theſe ſocieties have been inſtituted, not only in London, but in different parts of the country, and have formed themſelves into ſubdiviſions."

In the appendix are inſerted different forms of Certificates of election to the ſociety, which were ſeized among the papers of a perſon long engaged in the conſpiracy. One of theſe forms has been framed for a London 'Society.'* The other appears to relate to a ſociety, called an 'External Society.'† The impreſſion of the ſeal on the former of them is the ſame with that of the ſeal found in the cuſtody of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, when he was apprehended. The reference in theſe certificates to the conſtitution and the teſt, confirm the unqueſtionable information which your committee have received, that theſe ſocieties form a part of the dreadful ſyſtem which was unhappily eſtabliſhed in Ireland. The conſtitution of the United Iriſhmen, ſuch as it was acted upon in Ireland, appears to regulate their proceedings; and copies of this conſtitution have been found in the poſſeſſion of perſons principally concerned in promoting theſe meetings. The views which they entertain at this moment, and the ſanguine hopes with which they look to their accompliſhment, are apparent in an inflammatory and treaſonable paper recently found at one of theſe meetings, of which government had received intelligence, and the perſons preſent at which were conſequently apprehended. This paper is inſerted in the appendix. Other papers, ſeized at the ſame meeting, ſtrongly confirm the account which your committee have received, that a mode has lately been adopted by theſe ſocieties (ſimilar to that practiſed both in Ireland and Scotland) of keeping the accounts of this ſociety, by ſubſtituting different numbers for the names of the members. Your committee think it alſo not immaterial to inſert in the appendix a copy of a printed card,‡ which has been found in the poſſeſſion of different perſons, and particularly among other ſeditious papers, in that of a perſon recently apprehended, who, there is reaſon to believe, has been very lately choſen to act as General Secretary to the different ſocieties of the United Iriſhmen now in London. The perſon named in this card, and the tranſaction to which it relates, are ſuch as to require no comment.

"Your committee have received different accounts of the numbers of this ſociety; but though their force is exaggerated by themſelves, for evident reaſons, there is ſufficient ground for believing that their numbers have been long conſiderable. Many Iriſh, ordinarily reſident here, chiefly among the loweſt claſſes of the community, have been gradually induced to become members of this ſociety. But the moſt active part conſiſts of theſe Iriſh rebels who have fled to this country; rendered deſperate by their crimes, not daring to return to Ireland, and either unable to make their way to the countries ſubject to France, or not receiving ſufficient encouragement to attempt it, they remain here, waiting for the opportunity of executing thoſe violent and deſperate projects to which they have become familiar. And they appear to be under the direction of ſome perſons of a higher claſs, who ſometimes furniſh pecuniary aid, and form the committee, by means of which, a conſtant correſpondence is carried on, through Hamburgh, with France.

* CERTIFICATE.

London. Society of United Iriſhmen, No 1.

I hereby certify, that has been duly elected, and having taken the teſt provided in the Conſtitution, has been admitted a Member of this Society.

No 6. Secretary.

† CERTIFICATE.

EXTERN. Society of No.

I hereby certify, that has been duly elected, and having taken the Teſt provided in the Conſtitution, has been admitted a Member of this Society.

No. Secretary

‡ A commpliment to the memory of O'Coigley, and a libel upon the law.

" Among

"Among theſe plans, there is good reaſon to believe, that early in 1798, it was ſeriouſly in agitation among the conſpirators in Ireland to convey, in ſmall veſſels, from Ireland to England, a great number of United Iriſhmen, and to land them on different parts of the coaſt, with inſtructions to form themſelves into ſmall bodies, and to endeavour to make their way to the capital in the manner leaſt liable to ſuſpicion, under the diſguiſe of thoſe trades and occupations in which the Iriſh commonly reſorting hither, are principally engaged. The object is repreſented to have been that of co-operating with the Correſponding Society, in effecting an inſurrection in London, at the time of the rebellion breaking out in Ireland, for the purpoſe of diſtracting the military force, and preventing reinforcements being ſent to that country; and the plan is ſaid to have failed from the Correſponding Society ſhrinking from the execution of it. About the ſame period, another project was ſecretely formed (of which your committee have received more diſtinct information) for collecting at one point a choſen body of the moſt determined from among the United Iriſh employed on the River Thames, to whom a new oath of ſecrecy, obedience, and fidelity was to be adminiſtered. Large rewards were to be promiſed. They were to be kept wholly ignorant of the preciſe ſervice they were intended to perform, till the moment of its execution, which was to take place as ſoon as an attack on ſome part of the coaſt was announced on the part of the French. They were then to be privately armed with daggers, to be put under leaders of known talents and courage, and formed into three diviſions, and were to make an attack, by ſurpriſe, at the ſame moment, on both Houſes of Parliament, on the Tower, and on the Bank.

"The intelligence obtained from time to time by government, reſpecting the proceedings and plans of the conſpirators, the ſeizure and detention of ſome of the intended leaders, and perhaps the timidity or reluctance of ſome of the parties concerned, prevented any open attempt to realiſe theſe extravagant deſigns, when they were firſt in contemplation.

"But, notwithſtanding the continuance of every precaution, and although theſe conſpirators cannot be ignorant of the prepared and formidable force, and the determined ſpirit and general loyalty with which ſuch an enterpriſe would be immediately reſiſted, your committee have received undoubted proof that plans of this nature are now, more than ever, in agitation. Attempts are alſo making, by agents from Ireland, to concert with the French government the time for a freſh and general inſurrection in Ireland. Intelligence has been received, that in the ports of France the utmoſt diligence is uſed in preparing another expedition to co-operate with the rebels in that kingdom. The time for making this attempt ſeems to be in a great meaſure fixed. The expectation which appears to be generally entertained among the traitors in Ireland tallies, in this reſpect, with the intelligence which has been laid before your committee; and this expectation which has been particularly communicated from thence to their confederates in this country. It ſeems to be intended, at the ſame time, to attempt a diverſion by another French force on different parts of the coaſt of this kingdom. The manner in which ſuch expeditions are likely to be calculated to advance the ends of the conſpirators, both in Great Britain and Ireland, and the ſpecies of warfare which the French have had in contemplation, will be ſufficiently evident from a reference to the inſtructions of Tate, who was made priſoner in Wales, (which are printed in the appendix to the report made laſt ſeſſion, on the treatment of priſoners of war) and to thoſe of Humbert, who commanded the force which landed laſt year in Ireland, and who had alſo been deſtined to command an expedition againſt Cornwall, which are inſerted in the appendix to this report. For the purpoſe of co-operating with theſe attempts, and particularly with the ſame view as that to which the meaſures before enumerated were directed in the beginning of 1798, that of preventing, if poſſible, reinforcements being ſent from hence to Ireland. It is alſo part of the plan, that an effort ſhould be made to create an inſurrection in the metropolis, and in ſome other parts of the kingdom, where the ſocieties are moſt numerous.

ous. Your committee are fully confident, that, while plans of this nature continue to be traced and known, and while government retains the means which it at present poſſeſſes, ſuch wild and deſperate projects may be expected to lead only to conſequences deſtructive to their authors. But your committee are at the ſame time ſo forcibly ſtruck with the view they have had of this part of the ſyſtem, and with the peculiar danger continually ariſing from the ſociety of United Iriſhmen, which they deem to be in its nature incompatible with the ſecure maintenance of public tranquillity, that they have thought it neceſſary to bring it thus diſtinctly under the immediate conſideration of the Houſe.

"In addition to this maſs of treaſon in Great Britain and Ireland, your committee find, that, for the purpoſe of more convenient communication between France and Ireland, a committee of United Iriſhmen has been formed at Hamburgh. That place has long been the receptacle of thoſe diſaffected perſons who have fled from Great Britain or Ireland, either from apprehenſion of the conſequences of the treaſonable practices in which they have been engaged, or for the purpoſe of aſſiſting conſpiracies carried on againſt their reſpective countries: and with the latter view it has been the centre of correſpondence which has long ſubſiſted among the Britiſh and Iriſh ſocieties eſtabliſhed at that place, as well as in London and Paris; and this correſpondence with Great Britain and Ireland has frequently been covered by the pretence of commercial tranſactions, or of communicating intelligence for the public newſpapers.

"Hamburgh has alſo been the reſort of the diſaffected of every other country, whoſe intrigues are conſtantly directed to the object of ſpreading the principles of jacobiniſm in Holland and the north of Germany, and generally in all the northern parts of Europe. Many emiſſaries, Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh, have been diſpatched from time to time from Hamburgh to Great Britain and Ireland, and to various parts of the continent, as circumſtances required. There has recently been eſtabliſhed at Hamburgh, Altona, and the neighbourhood, a ſociety called "The Philanthropic Society," for the purpoſe of correſpondence with the republicans of all countries, upon the plan of the correſponding ſocieties eſtabliſhed in Great Britain and Ireland; and whoſe avowed object is the reform of all kingdoms and ſtates. The leading members of this ſociety, who direct all the reſt, compoſe a committee of about twenty perſons, Britiſh, French, Dutch, and Germans. The members of the ſubordinate ſocieties at Hamburgh and Altona are all under the controul of the committee, or principal ſociety before-mentioned. This committee conſtantly correſponds with Great Britain and Ireland, and all parts of Germany. It has ſecretaries ſkilled in different languages, and correſponding agents in different towns, particularly in London. It may become a formidable engine in the hands of the French Directory, and it appears to be making conſiderable progreſs; but there is reaſon to hope that it has at length attracted the notice of the government of thoſe places.

"Upon a review of all the circumſtances which have come under the conſideration of your committee, they are deeply impreſſed with the conviction, that the ſafety and tranquillity of theſe kingdoms have, at different periods from the year 1791 to the preſent time, been brought into imminent hazard, by the traiterous plans and practices of ſocieties, acting upon the principles, and devoted to the views of our inveterate foreign enemy:

"That, although the ſociety of United Iriſhmen in Ireland has alone been enabled to attain its full ſtrength and maturity; yet the ſocieties inſtituted on ſimilar principles in this country had all an undoubted tendency to produce ſimilar effects, if they had not been checked by the general demonſtrations of the zeal and ſpirit of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, and by the timely and judicious uſe of thoſe extraordinary powers which Parliament has, in its wiſdom, from time to time, confided to his Majeſty's government:

"That, either directly or indirectly, a continual intercourſe and connection has been maintained between all theſe ſocieties in Great Britain and Ireland, and that the real objects of the inſtigators of theſe proceedings, in both kingdoms, were no other than the entire overthrow of the Britiſh conſtitu-

tion,

tion, the general confiscation of property, and the erection of a democratic republic, founded on the ruins of all religion, and of all political and civil society, and framed after the model of France.

"The vigorous resistance opposed to the rebellion in Ireland, the success of the measures which have been employed for detecting and defeating the designs of the conspirators here, and the general and ardent spirit of loyalty and attachment to the laws and constitution, have hitherto counteracted the progress of the mischief, and averted impending danger; but even these circumstances by no means appear to your committee to justify the hope that the mischief is eradicated, or the danger passed.

"The principles and views of the conspirators remain unchanged. Their reliance on the assistance and co-operation of France, by which they expect ultimately to effect their purposes, continues undiminished: and the system of those secret societies which are at once the instruments of seditious conspiracy at home, and the channel of treasonable correspondence with France, though in many parts broken and interrupted, is by no means destroyed.

"Your committee have already referred to the positive information laid before them, stating that hostile preparations are now making, with extraordinary vigour and exertion, in some of the ports of France, for the invasion of this country, or of Ireland. The activity of seditious and treasonable societies, in their correspondence with France, and in their endeavours to gain proselytes here, keeps pace with the preparations of the enemy; and the principle of secrecy, generally enforced by unlawful oaths, which is the great characteristic of these societies, peculiarly fits them for the most desperate enterprises; and by holding out a prospect of security, increases the means of seduction. It has, at the same time, an obvious tendency to elude detection in the first instance, and to defeat legal inquiry in the next. To this principle therefore, in the opinion of your committee, such further measures as Parliament in its wisdom may think fit to adopt for the public safety, should be more immediately and decisively pointed.

"Your committee have seen, with satisfaction, the powers which, in conformity to the ancient practice and true principles of the constitution, have from time to time, as the urgency required, been confided to his Majesty's government; and they feel it their duty particularly to remark, that the power of arresting and detaining suspected persons (a remedy so constantly resorted to by our ancestors in all cases of temporary and extraordinary danger) has, under the present new and unprecedented circumstances, been found particularly efficient. It has greatly interrupted and impeded the correspondence with the enemy, and has checked, from time to time, the progress and communication of sedition and treason at home. But from particular circumstances which have come under the observation of your committee in the course of their inquiry, they feel it their duty to remark, that the good effects of this measure would be rendered more complete, and the public tranquillity better secured, if the leading persons who have been, or may be hereafter, detained on suspicion of treasonable practices, shall hereafter be kept in custody in places sufficiently distant from the metropolis.

"The whole of the secret information which has been laid before your committee, has strongly confirmed them in their opinion of the necessity of confiding these extraordinary powers to his Majesty's government; and the very circumstances which created this necessity, and which continue to operate more powerfully than ever, have rendered it their peculiar duty to abstain from disclosing, in its full extent, the peculiar information, of which they have stated to the House the general result, and on which their judgment is founded; but they trust that they have laid before the House sufficient grounds to justify their persuasion, that the multiplied and various attempts, by which the enemies to their country carry on their dangerous conspiracies, can only be defeated by a corresponding vigilance on the part of government, and by the exercise of such additional powers, as may from time to time be entrusted to it by Parliament, and may be best adapted to the peculiar exigency of the moment. And although your committee do not think

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it any part of their province to fuggeſt particular meaſures, the conſideration of which muſt be left to the wiſdom of Parliament, they cannot forbear particularly and earneſtly preſſing their unanimous opinion, that the ſyſtem of ſecret ſocieties, the eſtabliſhment of which has in other countries, uniformly preceded the aggreſſion of France, and, by facilitating the progreſs of her principles, has prepared the way of her arms, cannot be ſuffered to exiſt in theſe kingdoms compatibly with the ſafety of their government and conſtitution, and with their ſecurity againſt foreign force and domeſtic treaſon.

"Your committee have great ſatisfaction in adding, that if this growing and formidable evil can be effectually repreſſed, and if the ſame ſyſtem of vigilance and precaution which has been ſucceſsfully adopted for ſome years paſt, is adhered to, there is every reaſon to look forward with confidence to the ultimate diſappointment and defeat of the projects which have been ſo long purſued by our foreign and domeſtic enemies. Impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings enjoyed under our happy conſtitution, which diſtinguiſh this country from every nation in Europe, all ranks and conditions of ſociety have ſhown their determination to preſerve theſe bleſſings entire, and have ſtood forward with a becoming ardour and alacrity in their defence. While this laudable ſpirit continues to pervade every part of the kingdom, and while the wiſdom of the Legiſlature encourages and directs its exertions for the public ſafety, your committee entertain a full conviction that the religion, the laws, and the conſtitution of Great Britain, and with them the intereſts and happineſs of all his Majeſty's ſubjects, will, in the midſt of ſurrounding danger and calamity, and in ſpite of every machination at home or abroad, reſt, under the protection of Divine Providence, on the ſureſt baſis, ſecured by the energy and firmneſs of the government, and by the courage, the patriotiſm, and the virtue of the nation."

From the Appendix.

Extract of an Addreſs from United Britons to United Iriſhmen.

Fellow Men,

ANXIOUS to diſſipate thoſe prejudices which a miſtaken and intereſted policy of opinion, from being held by the people of England and Ireland, we in the name of the former, with whoſe ſentiments we are acquainted, and whoſe confidence we poſſeſs, declare that we will, by every poſſible means, promote the emancipation of both countries. To forward this great object we offer you our confidence, and in return demand yours.

Though labouring under the yoke of the ſame oppreſſion, the ſiſter countries have been differently treated. Ireland has always been the object of direct and open violence, England of fraud: Ireland has been robbed; England has been cheated. By one uniform plan diviſion has been carried on in both. Sacrificed as Ireland has been to the ambition of England, the idea of her being treated as a free country was too groſs to be obtruded upon the meaneſt underſtanding. But England, whoſe avarice was flattered by the deſpicable lure of excluſive trade, greedily ſwallowed the bait. She was taught to believe that riches flowed upon her, while poverty was ſecretly inſinuating itſelf into her vitals. Amid mock contentions for liberty, and real ones for plunder, the vainly imagined herſelf free, and was thereby induced to pay the intereſt of a debt of greater amount than the value of the whole landed property of the country, without reflecting that bankruptcy, however late, muſt be the conſequence of an overſtretched credit. That bankruptcy has arrived. The religious diſſentions between catholic and proteſtant in Ireland, whoſe opinions admit of a real diſtinction, and the party ſquabbles between whig and tory in England, whoſe political ones admit of none, were diſingenuouſly fomented. The people differed about a ſhadow till they loſt the ſubſtance. The plan of oppreſſion was ſyſtematically directed throughout both countries to the ſame object, though in apparent oppoſition. In Ireland, revenue was only raiſed to be laviſhed in unmerited penſions, without the leaſt of pretended national advantage. In England, the veil of fraud was neceſſary to cheat the people of large ſums under the plauſible pretext of public neceſſity. The undiſguiſed oppreſſions of Ireland, by rendering ſubſiſtence precarious to the poor, have made her a conſtant hot-bed for the ſubtleties of tyranny;

tyranny: but in England, occaſional crops could only be raiſed, when the flame of war unuſually force the ſoil. This marked diſtinction in the treatment of the countries has produced as marked a difference in the characters of the two nations. Ireland has acquired that of manly openneſs, England that of mean diſguiſe. England, though abuſed with forms, has never been without ſincere friends to ſubſtantial liberty. Among them a number of dark and deſigning characters have always attended, and their conduct has furniſhed ſuch a tiſſue of apoſtacy, that general apathy had nearly ſucceeded general diſtruſt. Various political ſocieties have been inſtituted for the purpoſe of reform, but of thoſe few could boaſt purity of principles or integrity of leaders. Formerly Richmond headed the votaries of univerſal ſuffrage, Fox thoſe of repreſentation by houſeholders, and Pitt thoſe who wiſhed to diſfranchiſe the corrupt boroughs, to throw their proportion of repreſentation into the counties: But theſe have vaniſhed. The ſociety of the friends of the people, and for conſtitutional knowledge have diſcontinued their exertions. The London Correſponding, and other ſocieties in union with it, have ariſen upon their ruins, and as univerſal good is the baſis, we doubt not, but ſupported by numbers and principles, they will not be wanting in the hour of danger.

(*To be continued.*)

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued from p. 332.

April 24. A meſſage from the Lords announced that his Majeſty had appointed Friday, at two o'clock, at St James's, to receive the joint addreſs agreed to by both Houſes.

On the motion of *Sir William Geary*, leave was given to bring in a bill for making a tunnel under the Thames from Tilbury Fort to Graveſend.

25. *The Lord Advocate of Scotland* obtained leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of lands ſubject to the ſervitude of thirlage in Scotland.

26. Both Houſes went up to St James's with their addreſs on the Royal meſſage on an Union with Ireland, which is as follows:

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, humbly beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we have proceeded with the utmoſt attention to the conſideration of the important objects recommended to us in your Majeſty's meſſage, reſpecting the connection between this country and Ireland.

"We entertain a firm perſuaſion that a complete and entire union between Great Britain and Ireland, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the ſimilarity of laws, conſtitution, and government, and on a ſenſe of mutual intereſts and affections, by promoting the ſecurity, wealth, and commerce of the reſpective kingdoms, and by allaying the diſtractions which have unhappily prevailed in Ireland, muſt afford freſh means of oppoſing, at all times, an effectual reſiſtance to the deſtructive projects of our foreign and domeſtic enemies, and muſt tend to confirm and augment the ſtability, power, and reſources of the empire.

"Impreſſed with theſe conſiderations, we feel it our duty humbly to lay before your Majeſty ſuch propoſitions as appear to us beſt calculated to form the baſis of ſuch a ſettlement, leaving it to your Majeſty's wiſdom, at ſuch time and in ſuch manner as your Majeſty, in your parental ſolicitude for the happineſs of your people, ſhall judge fit, to communicate theſe propoſitions to your Parliament of Ireland, with whom we ſhall be at all times ready to concur, in all ſuch meaſures as may be found moſt conducive to the accompliſhment of this great and ſalutary work. And we truſt that, after full and mature conſideration, ſuch a ſettlement may be framed and eſtabliſhed, by the deliberative conſent of the Parliaments of both kingdoms, as may be conformable to the ſentiments, wiſhes, and real intereſts of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of Great Britain and Ireland, and may unite them inſeparably in the full enjoyment of the bleſſings of our

our free and invaluable conſtitution, in the ſupport of the honour and dignity of your Majeſty's crown, and in the preſervation and advancement of the welfare and proſperity of the whole Britiſh empire."

Thirlage.

29. *The Lord Advocate of Scotland* roſe to make the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the ſervitude of thirlage in Scotland. He obſerved, that the law on this ſubject, as it now ſtood, had for many years been a ſource of very great vexation. Independent of the trouble which the tenant had in carrying his grain to be ground at a diſtance from his farm, frequent litigations took place between the proprietors of mills and perſons living in diſtricts which they imagined to be reſtricted to their mills. His Lordſhip wiſhed to remove theſe evils, and by the meaſure he would propoſe, the intereſt of the tenant, the proprietor of mills, and the landlord, would be equally conſulted, and it would be found that it would at once prove advantageous to them and to the country at large. The bill he intended to bring in would contain regulations ſimilar to thoſe adopted in Scotland with regard to tythes. A very ſhort conſideration would convince the Houſe that the regulations he ſhould propoſe would tend greatly to the improvement of agriculture in Scotland.—Leave given.

Mr W. Dundas brought up the Bill for amending the Scotch militia act. The bill was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday next.

30. The bill for the more effectual ſuppreſſion of ſeditious ſocieties, and for the prevention of treaſonable and ſeditious practices, (after ſome obſervations from Mr Jones, who conſidered it as affecting the liberty of the preſs, which was denied by Mr Pitt, the Attorney-General, and the Maſter of the Rolls), was read a ſecond time.

Mr Addet gave notice, that on that day ſe'nnight he would move for leave to repeal the acts of Queen Anne and his late Majeſty, which confined the penalties of forfeiture, in caſes of High Treaſon, to the adherents of the late Pretender and his family.

Mr Pitt gave notice, that he ſhould move to-morrow for a farther iſſue of Exchequer bills. Adjourned.

May 2. *Mr H. Thornton* moved the order of the day, which was to proceed further on the third reading of the bill to confine within certain limits the traffic in ſlaves on the coaſt of Africa. The order being read, he produced a great variety of clauſes, which, after ſome converſation, were made part of the bill, or added by way of rider.

3. A meſſage from the Lords announced that they had agreed to the Scotch land-tax redemption bill, and ſeveral private bills.

An account was preſented of the copper purchaſed for the uſe of the navy ſince the year 1798, which was referred to the Committee on the ſtate of the copper mines.

6. *Mr Burdon* obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing for a limited time the iſſue of ſmall notes in England.

Mr W. Dundas gave notice that he would to-morrow make a motion to the ſame effect for Scotland.

The Scots coal miners' bill was read a ſecond time, and the hearing of the Counſel thereon was deferred till another ſtage of the ſame.

Scots Bail Bill.

On the motion of the *Lord Advocate*, the Houſe went into a Committee on the Scotch bail extenſion bill.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland, after briefly mentioning the grounds upon which he had introduced the bill, propoſed, on the ſuggeſtion of a Learned Friend on his left hand (the Attorney-General) to alter the clauſe which refuſed bail in caſes of the higher ſpecies of ſedition, liable by the Scotch law to the puniſhment of tranſportation, by adopting, in ſuch caſes, the law of England, and rendering the admiſſion to bail, as well as its amount, diſcretionary in the Court of Juſticiary.

Mr Tierney oppoſed the clauſe, both in its original and amended ſtate. The Scotch law under the diſadvantage of being ſubject to tranſportation for what in England was called a libel, and dimounted merely to a diſdemeanour. It was ſurely then very ſevere to deprive them of that little ſuperiority which they had over the Engliſh in point of bail. The argument, of perſons in that country frequently running away from their bail, was to him quite new: nor had he before ever heard that ſubſcriptions were extenſively ſet on foot for

enabl-

enabling them to make their eſcape. The bill went to effect ſo important an alteration in the judicial ſyſtem of Scotland, that he conceived ſome farther time ought to be allowed for its conſideration.

Mr Pitt, in anſwer to the objections of Mr Tierney, ſaid, that in ſome reſpects the law of Scotland, reſpecting ſeditious and treaſonable practices, was preferable to the law of England; the preſent bill propoſed to affix the amount of bail to 60l. which was leſs than what was often required in England (ſome ſpecial caſes excepted, when the Juſticiary Court of Scotland were to be allowed to fix a higher ſum); and he truſted the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Tierney) did not, on the one hand, wiſh that that part of the law of Scotland ſhould be continued, which affixed a ſevere puniſhment on perſons found guilty; and, on the other, by way of compounding for this ſeverity, that perſons ſuſpected ſhould, by continuing the bail ſo low, have a greater chance of eſcaping by running from their bail; (as now fixed ſo low as 30l.)

After ſome farther converſation, *the Lord Advocate* declared, that not one perſon only, but many had fled from their bail, through the pecuniary aſſiſtance of the ſocieties of United Scotchmen, aided by the influx of Iriſhmen into that country. The preſent meaſure had met the warm commendation of the two opulent counties of Perth and Fife, in conſequence of what repeatedly paſſed within the laſt three or four years.

The following ſcale was adopted for future bonds:

Bonds of noblemen in the penal ſum of	L. 1200
Of landed men	600
Of gentlemen burghers	300
Of inferior perſons	60

The bill then paſſed the Committee, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Houſe then proceeded in a Committee on the bill for preventing ſedition and ſeditious practices, when ſeveral clauſes were introduced by *Mr Pitt*, and agreed to; amongſt which was one for exempting Lodges of Free Maſons from its pains and penalties, on having a certificate from the Grand Lodge.—The report was brought up, and the Houſe adjourned.

8. *Mr Pitt* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, praying the concurrence of the Houſe in an annuity of 2000l. ſettled upon Sir J. Marriot, late Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and to enable his Majeſty to defray the ſame out of the conſolidated fund. The meſſage was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe to-morrow.

Report of the Committee of Secrecy.

9. On the motion of *Mr Abbot*, the Clerk read at the table the act of the 17th of Anne, cap. 31. and the 17th Geo. II. cap. 39. and next moved that it be an inſtruction to the Committee, on the report of the Committee of Secrecy, to conſider of ſo much of the ſaid act as relates to forfeiture in caſes of high treaſon.

The Houſe now reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee.

Mr Abbot roſe to move for leave to bring in a bill relative to forfeitures for high treaſon. He went into a general hiſtory of the law of forfeiture, and contended that the circumſtance of the preſent criſis menaced greater dangers than the country could have been expoſed to during the periods of the rebellions which fought to place the family of Stuart upon the throne. The treaſons of this period were more malignant, more intricate, and more daring, than thoſe of any known criſis of hiſtory; and as the report on the table clearly proved that perſons of mean note and ſmall fortune were encouraged in their projects of deſtruction to every inſtitution in the country, by perſons of high rank and large fortune, it muſt be felt that the apprehenſion of forfeiture of property, as it would neceſſarily involve poſterity, might deter many from attempting treaſon againſt the ſtate. He concluded with moving a reſolution for leave to bring in a bill to repeal ſo much of the ſaid acts of Anne and Geo. II. as puts an end to forfeiture of inheritance upon attainder for treaſon, till after the death of the Pretender and his ſons.

Dr Lawrence doubted the policy of the meaſure at the preſent moment, and gave his reaſons in detail for differing in opinion from the Learned Member who had juſt ſat down.

The reſolution was read and agreed to.

19. The bill for building a bridge over the Tweed, at Kelſo, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee.

On motion of the *Lord Advocate*, the Scots colliers combination bill was read a third time and paſſed.

The Scots militia bill was deferred to Wedneſday fortnight.

The Scots ſmall note bill went through the Committee.

The bill for rendering the payment of creditors more expeditious in Scotland, was read a third time and paſſed.

The Scots mail bill, and the bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus act, were read a third time, and paſſed. Adjourned to the 20th.

20. The Scotch ſmall note bill was read a third time and paſſed.

23. The report on the harbour of Leith improvement bill was brought up and agreed to.

27. *Lord Belgrave* moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the circulation of newſpapers on the Lord's day. This motion, he ſaid, aroſe from the Obſerver, and an advertiſement which announced the approaching publication of another Sunday paper, called the Volunteer.

Mr Wilberforce and the *Secretary at War*, ſupported the motion—which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 23. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee upon the ſlave carrying bill. Mr Law was heard as counſel againſt the bill, and ſeveral witneſſes examined; after which the Houſe adjourned.

26. The Lord Chancellor, attended by both Houſes of Parliament, went up to St James's with the addreſs on the Irith Union, for which ſee p. 397.

29. *The Duke of Portland* laid before the Houſe copies and extracts of papers (ſealed up) containing ſecret information received by his Majeſty's government, relative to the proceedings of different perſons and ſocieties in Great Britain and Ireland, engaged in a treaſonable conſpiracy, &c. and the ſame were ordered to lie on the table.

30. *Lord Grenville* moved that a Secret Committee be balloted, to conſider and report the papers laid before the Houſe by his Grace the Duke of Portland, and that the Commons be requeſted to tranſmit their report of their Secret Committee to that Houſe.

May 3. Benjamin Flower, the printer of the Cambridge Intelligencer, was brought to the bar, under an order of attendance, to anſwer for a paragraph which appeared in his paper reſpecting the Biſhop of Landaff, on the ſubject of his ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords on the 11th of April, on the propoſed Union with Ireland.

It was ordered, "That Mr Flower be committed to Newgate during the ſpace of ſix months, and that he be fined in the ſum of 100l." Adjourned.

9. *The Duke of Clarence* ſaid it was his intention of ſubmitting a motion to their Lordſhips on the ſubject of the Slave Trade; but learning, ſince he came down to the Houſe, from a Noble Secretary, that in fact his motion would be unneceſſary, he ſhould reſerve himſelf for ſome other opportunity; he truſted, however, that counſel would be heard at their Lordſhips bar on the part of the Weſt India merchants, who were entitled to have every conſideration which that Houſe could beſtow.

10. The following bills received the Royal Aſſent by commiſſion:

The Loan and Exchequer bills.—Commercial Extenſion Time.—Loch Crinan Canal bill.—The Marquis of Abercorn's divorce, with other bills, amounting in all to 40. The Houſe adjourned to the 20th.

20. The Royal Aſſent was given by commiſſion to the bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, and ſeveral other public and private bills.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing-Street, May 30.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieut. Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 11.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I inform your Lordship of the surrender of the fortress of Peschiera by capitulation, on the 6th instant, to General Kray, an event which will greatly facilitate the further operations in Italy. I have the honour of inclosing the Extraordinary Gazette published on the occasion; and also an Extraordinary Gazette of Wednesday last, from General Bellegarde, of the loss sustained by the army of Italy in different engagements on the Adda, and of the great joy with which the army was received at Milan.

Accounts from Brindisi state, that on the 15th the French troops, in consequence of orders brought to them over land, evacuated the place, and with such precipitation as to leave both their magazines and booty.

Vienna, May 11.

The General of Artillery, Baron Kray, who remained behind, in obedience to the orders of Field Marshal Suwarrow, to undertake the siege of Peschiera, has sent here, as courier, the First Lieutenant of Artillery, Voparterhey, with the agreeable intelligence, that, on the 5th instant, after having made every disposition for the opening of the trenches and for the bombardment of the citadel, he had offered to the enemy's garrison, which according to all accounts consisted of 1500 men, a capitulation, by which it should be allowed to come out upon condition not to serve for six months against us or our allies.

Our preparations and dispositions for attack made the enemy accept our capitulation, and deliver up the fortress, with all the artillery, ammunition, and provisions. The first account of General of artillery Kray is, that ninety cannons and mortars were found in the place; besides sixteen gun-boats equipped, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions.

Early on the morning of the 6th, the General of Artillery placed a company at one of the gates of the fortress, and caused an inventory of all the ammunition and provisions to be taken. The First Lieutenant of Engineers, Danno, and the Major of Artillery, Gillet, the Count St Julien, and others, particularly distinguished themselves.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at the moment that the garrison was forced to capitulate. That Prince, after the evacuation of the place, continued his journey to the head-quarters of Field Marshal Count Suwarrow.

[Here follows the capitulation concluded between General Count St Julien, and the French Adjutant-General Courthean, on the 6th May, for the garrison of Peschiera:—The French garrison and all belonging to the French army, are allowed to march out with all the honours of war, on condition of not serving against his Majesty the Emperor and King, nor his allies, for six months after the capitulation. The officers and other persons employed in the French army, are allowed to take with them their baggage, carriages, horses, and other effects belonging to them. All the plans, military stores, and all the provisions of every kind, belonging to the French nation, are to be faithfully delivered.]

Vienna May 8.

Field Marshal Count Bellegarde has forwarded, by Lieutenant Dietrich, the preliminary details of the offensive operations of the army under his orders, from the 30th of April till the 3d of May.

The weather having become a little more favourable towards the last day of April, and passes more practicable, Field Marshal Count Bellegarde determined to execute without delay the plan of attack which he had prepared. It was made on the 30th of April, in two columns and several detachments. The first being the principal one, was commanded by Field Marshal Count Bellegarde, and the second by Field

Marshal

Marthal Haddick. Each of thefe columns was fupported in its operations by detachments, which fometimes attacked, and at other times only made demonftrations.

The firft column penetrated from Oanders into the Engadine. It was neceffary to paſs the Inn at feveral fords, which the troops, notwithſtanding the extreme cold, performed with the greateſt willingneſs; feveral were loſt by the rapidity of the current.

As ſoon as the ſignal for attack was given, all the advanced poſts of the enemy were attacked at the ſame time by the firſt column, and by the detachments which had taken the roads leading to the Lower and Upper Lovellen; the greateſt part of them were killed, and the reſt put to flight. The reſerved poſts of the enemy, however, availing themſelves of the advantage of the ground, diſputed every inch.

From Strada to Ramis the firſt column and the detachments were obliged to climb the moſt impracticable mountains, fighting at the ſame time to drive the enemy from ſeveral advantageous poſitions.

Towards twelve o'clock this column arrived before Ramis; the enemy was driven from the heights which command the Valley of Ramis, from the village itſelf, as far as the entrenched poſition behind Ramis.

This poſition, naturally very advantageous, was rendered ſtill more ſo by the works which the enemy had raiſed on the front and right flank.

The moſt deciſive attack againſt this entrenched poſition was made upon its left wing, on the rock of Manas.

Field Marſhal Lieutenant Bellegarde had ordered a particular column to penetrate from Fel and Sphl, by the mountains, as far as Schlucns and Manas, and afterwards to paſs the rivulet of Ramis above Manas. This column had, from the place at which it was formed, already made ſome extremely painful marches over the ſteepeſt mountains; ſo that in advancing from Manas to the valley, full of ravines, the ſoldiers had almoſt exhauſted all their ſtrength.

On that ſide the enemy had ſecured themſelves by three entrenchments, placed one before the other, which could only be reached by a very narrow path. This column, however, in ſpite of the exhauſted ſtate of the ſoldiers, carried two of thoſe entrenchments; but by the obſtinate reſiſtance of the enemy and their own extreme fatigue, they could not reach the third.

It was the intention of Field Marſhal Bellegarde, that an attack ſhould be made upon the entrenchments on the enemy's right flank, as ſoon as this column had reached his left.

The troops deſtined for this aſſault advanced to the entrenchments, thick ſet with paliſadoes, and, in ſpite of a very briſk fire of artillery and muſquetry, climbed up the ſteep height upon which the entrenchment was made. They forced the paliſadoes, but their fatigue did not ſuffer them to penetrate as far as the entrenchment. In the conſtant hope of being able to drive the enemy out of this entrenchment, who had already ſeveral times given way, but who with forces repeatedly renewed, defended themſelves behind their parapet with obſtinacy, the attacking diviſion ſuſtained itſelf for a long time at a few paces from the ditch, without either ſide loſing an inch of ground.

Night came on, and Field Marſhal Bellegarde was obliged to defer till the next day the aſſault of the camp.

During the time Field Marſhal Haddick had ſucceeded in penetrating with his column over the top of the Schlus. Count Bellegarde had relied upon this ſucceſs. The enemy could no longer maintain themſelves in their poſition behind the rivulet of Ramis, and the leſs ſo, as the column of Field Marſhal Bellegarde had got beyond their right wing.

The column of Count Haddick, from its point of formation, until that of the attack, had to make a very difficult march of ten hours over the ſteepeſt mountains covered with ſnow; he made no pauſe, take ſome hours repoſe upon the ſnow of one of them, but only being able to allow a few hours, they dreadfully ſuffered from the extreme cold.

About four o'clock in the morning the advanced guard, commanded by colonel Roſtiza, attacked the advanced poſts of the enemy. They were immediately driven away. The troops of reſerve of the enemy maintained themſelves in their poſt near the village Schlaſ; they did not yield till after an ob-

obſtinate battle of an hour, during which we took ſeveral priſoners.

The column puſhed before them the defeated diviſions of the enemy under a continual fire till half paſt one o'clock. But the advanced guard found themſelves unexpectedly before a poſition which was ſtrongly fortified both by nature and art, the front of which could only be reached by a narrow path; and all the attempts of Colonel Rouſſeau to penetrate to it were rendered fruitleſs by the vigorous reſiſtance of the enemy.

At length the Colonel detached ſome companies under the command of the Firſt Lieutenant Giwchak, which, by taking a very long bye-road through an abatis, got beyond the entrenchments of the left flank of the enemy, and as they could from the top of a hill diſtreſs the right flank, more energy could be employed in attacking the front; in this manner the enemy was ſoon forced to abandon this poſition with conſiderable loſs. The column puſhed forward, but met with an almoſt inſurmountable obſtacle. The only way by which it could paſs was a narrow hollow path on the declivity of a rock, which was entirely expoſed to the fire from the enemy's entrenchments.

Field Marſhal Lieutenant Haddick, finding it impoſſible to approach the enemy in front, determined to attack their entrenchments in the rear, from a height which appeared almoſt inacceſſible, and to diſlodge them from their poſition by an attempt which they by no means expected. The Chief Chaſſeur Mathieu, of the corps of Le Loup, with ſome other chaſſeurs, and Captain Royeter, with a company and a half of the regiment of Antoine Eſterhazy, were charged with this enterpriſe, who by means of cramp irons ſcaled the higheſt ſummit of the mountain undiſcovered by the enemy; while their attention was engaged by our cannonade from the mountains in their front, the whole detachment, headed by Captain Royeter, gained their entrenchments by deſcending a frozen ravine in their rear.

This bold attempt totally diſconcerted the enemy, and gave our advanced guard time and opportunity to penetrate by the narrow path in their front. The entrenchments being carried by aſſault, the enemy took a new poſition farther back; but they were attacked and diſlodged from it with great loſs. To cover their retreat, they diſtroyed a wooden bridge, which could not be repaired in leſs than an hour and a half.

The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Haddick puſhed on by a forced march as far as Schluis; but he was forced to halt upon the right banks of the Inn near Schluis, as his troops, exhauſted by a twenty-four hours march, were unable to make another attack, the bridge over the Inn near Schluis being deſtroyed, and the only fordable paſſages being commanded by the enemy's batteries.

The remaining detachment on the left, commanded by Lieutenant Col. Count Veiſſenwolf of the regiment of Michael Wallis, was deſtined to alarm the enemy in the valley of Tichöffer, and to keep them at Czernitz. This diviſion was alſo compelled to make a very long and difficult march to arrive at the point of attack. His advanced guard ſoon drove in all the enemy's outpoſts to their reſerve which was poſted behind an abatis, and for ſome time there was only a partial diſcharge of muſquetry. The enemy, however, being reinforced, attacked our advanced guard, but were repulſed. About noon the enemy made a ſortie from their abatis in greater force, and renewed the attack; our advanced guard was driven back upon the reſerve, and were obliged to retire by the narrow path already deſcribed, as they could not advance againſt the enemy on account of the ſnow being no longer ſtrong enough to bear them. Part of the rear guard fell into the enemy's hands.

The firſt column has made ſeveral officers (among whom are a Chief de Brigade) and ſome ſoldiers priſoners; one cannon and ſeveral carriages loaded with powder fell into our hands.

The column of Field Marſhal Lieut. Haddick has alſo made ſome priſoners.

On the firſt of May at day-break, the van guard advanced as far as Fetan, and the firſt column joined the ſecond between Schluis and Fetan.

The poſts of the enemy were between Guarda and Lavin. On account of the great fatigues of the preceding day, the troops were not able to proceed

ceed farther than to the lofty and ſteep heights of Fottan.

On the 2d of May the re-united columns marched from Fottan towards Lavin, and took poſt on the high road. A ſmall column, under the orders of Colonel Zeegradt of the regiment of Beaulieu, marched towards the right bank of the Inn in the ſame direction as the firſt column.

The enemy having deſtroyed the bridge near the Lower Guarda, and it being indiſpenſably neceſſary to have a bridge of communication, a ſmall bridge was conſtructed there, which could not be completed in leſs than four hours. In the meanwhile the poſition of the enemy was reconnoitred, and the diſpoſitions for attack made. While they were doing this, Field Marſhal Lieutenant Bellegarde placed the van guard before Guarda, and the main body behind the village. The van guard, as well as the column where Field Marſhall Lieutenant Bellegarde was in perſon, advanced under the orders of Field Marſhal Lieutenant Haddick upon the high road which leads to Cus. The diviſion of Colonel Zeegradt, reinforced by two battalions, made a column apart under the orders of General Count Robii, who was to march upon the right bank of the Inn in the ſame direction as the principal column.

The two columns marched directly to Lavin, and forced the enemy's advanced guards to retire as faſt as poſſible. The village of Lavin was carried by the advanced guard; but the enemy having re-aſſembled behind the village, another obſtinate engagement took place, which however ended to our advantage, by means of the diviſion ſent to the mountains to take the enemy in flank.

As the ground behind Lavin was proper for cavalry manœuvres, a detachment of huſſars of the regiment of Erdödy, was ſent forward to follow the enemy's infantry, which was flying into the plain. On this occaſion, Devaux, a Brigadier General of the enemy, was taken priſoner.

Our army was obliged to open a way among impracticable mountains; and conducted by continual attacks, finding every where the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance; but as to the enemy, whatever poſition they took, found themſelves threatened on both their flanks, they did not ſtay either in the village of Cus, or in the valley of Floda.

The village was taken by the advanced guard of Field Marſhal Lieutenant Haddick, and at the ſame time the heights which command it were taken poſſeſſion of, where the enemy had rallied with its corps de reſerve. A very briſk fire was kept up on both ſides, and on a ſudden the enemy fell rapidly on the village, but was repulſed by the Gorſchen regiment of grenadiers and the third regiment of Antoine Eſterhazy.

Field Marſhal Bellegarde, at the moment that the grenadiers made their attack with the bayonet, advanced his columns to the two banks of the Inn, where they fell upon the enemy with ſo much bravery, as to oblige them to fly in the utmoſt diſorder to Czernetz.

The General of Diviſion of the enemy, Le Courbe, was wounded in the arm in his retreat. The rearguard of the French did not immediately abandon Czernetz, but retired during the night; and their laſt poſts retreated in the morning of the 3d of May towards the Upper Engadine. They ſet fire to the bridges near Czernetz, but only the lower bridge was deſtroyed.

Our loſs in the two engagements of the 30th of April and 2d May is conſiderable, of which Lieutentant General Bellegarde intends ſoon to tranſmit an exact account.

SUPPLEMENT to the Acount of Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, relative to the forcing of the paſſage of the Adda, and the taking of Milan.

The General of Cavalry Melas, in a particular account, deſcribes the general ſatisfaction expreſſed at the arrival of our troops in that city. The Archbiſhop and his ſuite, with all the Nobility, met the army at Creſſenzago, and delivered the keys of that city; but could not find language ſufficiently expreſſive of their reſpect and affection for his Majeſty, and of their joy at the recovery of their religion and their ancient conſtitution.

From that place as far as the town, which is at three miles diſtance, the army was accompanied by the people.

The continued cries of 'Long live our religion and Francis the Second!' were ſo powerful, that even the Turkiſh

kiſh muſic, which is hard in the midſt of battle, could not be diſtinguiſhed.

In the evening a general illumination took place. It was almoſt impoſſible to paſs through the ſtreets; yet notwithſtanding the general confuſion the military force was not employed, nor was their a ſingle exceſs committed, ſo pure and ſo ſincere was the joy of the people.

Our loſs in the different engagements in which we were engaged on the Adda amounts to 240 men, and 105 horſes killed; 368 men and 150 horſes wounded; 307 men and 28 horſes miſſing; in the whole, 1321 men and 283 horſes.

Vienna, May 13.

The Firſt Lieutenant Eck brought yeſterday to his Majeſty, from Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, the intelligence of fourteen ſtandards having been taken from the enemy in the late engagements. The Field Marſhal had moved with his army from Milan to Pavia, leaving four thouſand men under the command of General Latterman to blockade the citadel of Milan and to ſupport other operations. On the departure of the courier he had advanced beyond Pavia.

The enemy had left in Pavia twelve pieces of cannon of different ſizes, eighteen caſes full of muſkets for infantry, and a great many barrels of powder, with ammunition for the infantry and cavalry.

General Vukaſſowich found at Novary ſixteen pieces of cannon, four mortars, two hundred and fifty caſks of cartridges, fifteen barrels of caſe ſhot, and ſeveral other military effects.

The enemy had been repulſed as far as the little town of Livorno.

Field Marſhal Lieut. Kaim being employed to take poſſeſſion of Pizzighetone, had regulated his diſpoſitions in ſuch a manner, as to enſure an attack upon that place at ſeven o'clock in the morning. In conſequence of which, three ſixteen pounders taken from the enemy, twelve twelve pounders, ten howitzers, and a part of the Ruſſian artillery, were ſent to him.

Field Marſhal Kray, availing himſelf of the paſſage of the courier, forwarded the further particulars of the ſurrender of Peſchiera, by which he informs us, that owing to the capitulation, the garriſon of fifteen hundred men, had quitted the town in the morning of the 6th: that the number of cannons and mortars, according to the inventory, amounted to one hundred; that, inſtead of only ſixteen ſloops of war, there were found nineteen completely equipped.

General Kray, of the artillery, advanced on the 6th towards Mantua, in order to beſiege that town, and to poſſeſs himſelf of the Po, ſo that the proviſions deſtined for our army, which moves on but ſlowly, ſhould not in any way be intercepted.

General-Major Klanan makes very conſiderable incurſions beyond the Po, and in the neighbourhood of Regio, Modena, and Cento; beſides which, Captain Buday, who is in front of Modena, announces that on the 4th in the afternoon, he had ſent a detachment forward, in order to diſarm thoſe people whom the enemy had armed in order to defend the town: That having entered the town, he immediately detached thirty huſſars from Fort Orbano, as far as the River Panaro, within three miles of Modena. The ſame day, at eight o'clock in the morning, 150 Ciſalpines were gone from thence; and their retreat was ſo haſty, that they left behind them a conſiderable quantity of proviſions: 50 barrels of powder were left in the citadel. The above-mentioned Captain having learnt that there were at Svilambetto (which is about nine miles from Modena) 90 quintals of powder, a quantity of ſaltpetre, and other articles of ammunition, had them all conveyed to a place of ſafety during the night, by a patrole which he had diſpatched thither. A Ciſalpine Captain, who could not eſcape the day before, was made priſoner at five o'clock in the morning by Captain Buday, who has ſent him to Sachetta.

Our troops were received by the inhabitants with the moſt lively joy, and their eagerneſs to ſee us was ſo great, that the army could ſcarcely advance; the enthuſiaſm of ſome carried them ſo far as even to kiſs our horſes. Captain Buday alſo ſays, that from the reports of ſeveral of the peaſants that came there, he learnt that the Tuſcan territories had been moſt ſhamefully pillaged; that the contributions which had been exacted from them were inſupportable; and that Denſe, deputy

from Florence, had arrived at Medina to implore aſſiſtance againſt the exactions of the enemy.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles informs us, that ſince the late events, nothing of conſequence had happened, but that the enemy moſt probably was endeavouring to engage our attention by manœuvres and continual changes in the line of his advanced poſts. In return, the patrole ſent forward by Generals Forger, Merveld, and Guilay, to make incurſions, haraſſes the enemy continually, do him great injury, and are perpetually making priſoners. There have alſo been two battles at Odenwald, in which the peaſants have taken a part. It was near the village of Kirkenau, and above and below Steinau, with the aid of the diviſion commanded by the Firſt Lieutenant Goringer and the huſſars of Szeckler, that the enemy was repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

The huſſars took twenty horſes from the enemy.

Upon the Bergſtraſſe another party of the ſame huſſars took upon the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Raſtadt, a tranſport with one hundred and eighty barrels of flour, which they conveyed to Gerſbach.

Vienna, May 16.

An Officer arrived in the night from Italy, with the news of the ſurrender of Pizzighetone on the 10th, by capitulation to General Kaim.

The intelligence brought by this officer further ſtates, that a part of the Ruſſian troops was already in poſſeſſion of the town of Tortona.

Head quarters of Lieut.-General Hotze, Mayenfeld, May 14.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that this day General Hotze made a general and ſucceſsful attack on the French corps in the Griſons country, diſlodged them from all their poſitions, from St Lucius Steig (which is on the northern boundary) to Coire inclusive, and took ſixteen pieces of cannon and two thouſand priſoners.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBT. CRAUFURD.

P. S. The immediate departure of a courier from General Hotze, prevents my giving at preſent any further detail.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Palermo, May 1.

By accounts from the Continent, it appears that the town of Salerno has been taken by Captain Hood, of his Majeſty's ſhip Zealous, who had placed there a garriſon, compoſed of a detachment of marines, and of loyal inhabitants. The King's colours were alſo flying at Caſtel del Mare.

On the 25th of April, General Macdonald left Naples for Capua with all his troops, except five hundred, who were left in the Caſtle of St Elmo.

Downing Street, June 5.

Diſpatches, of which the following are extracts, were received from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant Colonel R. Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 23.

I have the honour of incloſing three Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, with the tranſlations, together with the tranſlation of an article in the ordinary Gazette of yeſterday, and ſincerely congratulate your Lordſhip on the happy turn of affairs in the Griſons and the little Cantons, which muſt contribute ſo eſſentially to the further ſucceſs of the campaign in Italy, and ſo greatly facilitate the operations of the Ruſſian army, which entered this country on the 15th inſtant, and of that under the command of the Archduke Charles.

Vienna, May 18.

Captain Vimmer, of the regiment of Lobkowitz cavalry, arrived here yeſterday from Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, with the following account of his farther operations.

As every account agreed that the enemy had only a ſmall garriſon in Tortona, Field-Marſhal Suwarrow ordered Prince Pangrazion, who was at Pavia, to croſs the Po without delay with the advanced guard, conſiſting of a regiment of chaſſeurs, two battalions of grenadiers, two battalions of infantry, and two regiments of Coſſacks, under the command of Colonel Grekow.

They paſſed the river near Corveſino in barges and flat-bottomed boats, and puſhed forward to Voghera. On re-

reconnoitering, it was discovered that the enemy had strengthened the garrison of Tortona. In consequence of which, General Karaiczay received orders to join the Prince, who crossed the river with two battalions of the regiment of Frolich, two squadrons of Lobkowitz's dragoons, and two of Karaiczay's, which passed the Scrivia near Castle Nuova, and formed near Torre di Garrofole, between Tortona and Alexandria.

But the following day having learnt that Moreau was posted near Alexandria, on the banks of the river, with the two divisions of Victor and Grenier, and whatever force he had been able to collect from Turin and other places, the Field-Marshal resolved to march with his whole army against Tortona. The two divisions Zoph and Frolich, under the orders of the General of Cavalry Melas, marched from their camp at Casal Pusterlengo to Plaisance, where they passed the Po, after having previously carried the important posts of Bovis (leaving there General Morzin, with three battalions and two squadrons), and encamped near Castel St Giovanni. The following day they passed through Voghera, and on the 9th arrived by Ponte Corone at Tortona. At dusk the same day Major-General Marquis Chatelet attacked the gate of Voghera with two battalions of the regiment of Alvinczy, a reserve of Grenadiers, and a squadron of Lobkowitz, under the orders of Colonel Spanochi, and with the assistance of the inhabitants, who at heart are faithful to their King, the gate was forced, notwithstanding the fire from the Citadel. Thus fell the Fortress of Tortona, the key of Piedmont.

The Russian General Prince Gortzakow witnessed their operations. The troops were received with shouts of joy by the inhabitants. The town was illuminated the whole night, and the next day (the 10th) high mass and Te Deum were sung at the churches.

There were but few cannon in the town. The enemy, seven hundred men strong, have retired to the Citadel, which is blockaded by four battalions, and the works are already begun.

The enemy left behind them two hundred and fifty wounded or sick, of whom twelve are officers.

The enemy passed the Scrivia on the 10th, which was so swoln and so rapid as to render it impossible to construct a bridge. The men passed through the water up to their middle, and joined the Russian advanced guard near Torre di Garrofole.

General Vukassovich advanced with his brigade beyond Novara to Vercelli; and his advanced guard, under Colonel Prince Charles of Rohan, took the important fortress of Ivrea, which secures to us the Valley of Aost. Thirty pieces of cannon and a great quantity of ammunition were found in the place.

A detachment of the same corps has also taken several guns on the Lago Maggiore.

Colonel Prince Victor of Rohan pushed forward with a corps of about two thousand men as far as the Lake of Como, where he took one gun boat, and obliged the enemy to burn two others.

Being supported by the peasants, who take up arms every where, he has marched against a body of French, who have retreated to the environs of Chiavana. The Canton of Uri, and the districts of Bellinazone, are also in insurrection against the French.

Major Luzioni, who entered Piedmont with thirty hussars, had armed all the peasants who join our troops, and has already advanced by Dorra Paldea as far as Chivas, two posts from Turin.

Colonel Straugh, detached from the Tyrol with five thousand men, has penetrated into the Valley of Brembona, and has driven the enemy from Morbegno. Major Fredigoni of the Tyrolese chasseurs, with eight hundred men, is on his march from Edola to Terano in the Valteline against the enemy.

The Field Marshal hopes, that by means of these different operations, combined with those of Field Marshal Lieutenant Bellegarde, the enemy will speedily be driven from the Valteline.

Field Marshal Suwarrow has detached Field Marshal Lieutenant Otto with five thousand infantry and fifteen hundred horse against General Montrichard, who is posted at Bologna.—This corps has already advanced as far as Modena, and the enemy has retired towards Ponte Tremoli. By this means our army will draw supplies from the fertile provinces Ferrara, Bologna, and Modena, and at the same time the ter-

ritory of Parma is wrefted from the hands of the French.

Field Marfhal Lieutenant Raim, with fix battalions, joined the grand army before Tortona after the reduction of Pizzighetone. General Hohenzollern was fent with four battalions to Milan, where are already fix battalions, commanded by General Latermann, with orders to prefs the fiege of the Caftle of that city.

The four fquadrons of cavalry being unneceffary for the fiege, have received orders to reinforce the army in Piedmont.

Vienna, May 19.

The Archduke Charles has fent by his Firft Lieutenant Leibrich de Spleny, an account, that Lieutenant-General Hotze had, agreeably to the inftructions he had received, attacked the paffes of Lucien's Steig on the morning of the 14th inft. and had fucceeded in taking poffeffion of them, and made prifoners almoft the whole of the 14th demi-brigade, and took eight pieces of cannon.

Lieutenant-General Hotze entertained great hopes that he fhould be able to take a greater number of prifoners as he advanced, the enemy being ftill in the Pratigau, and our troops having already reached the bridge of Zolbrucke, which leads from the valley of Pratigau to Coire, where his Royal Highnefs prefumes our troops had arrived on the 14th.

His Royal Highnefs will give, as foon as poffible, the details of this important operation.

Vienna, May 21.

Captain Comte Caramelli of the Emperor's regiment of cuiraffiers arrived here this day, as courier from his Royal Highnefs the Archduke Charles, with the particulars refpecting the fubfequent operations of Field Marfhal Lieutenant Hotze in the Grifons.

The enemy's divifions, which had been driven to the mountains by Colonel Pfuckel, and the column of General Heller, retreated to Furna, in the defign of efcaping either by Zizzers or by Coire. But finding that Field Marfhal Lieutenant Hotze occupied thefe two points, and that he had already poffed two battalions in the latter, they furrendered themfelves prifoners of war.

The total of the prifoners amounts to 1000 privates, 8 officers; a pair of colours has alfo been taken.

Befides this, in the purfuit after the affair of Lucien's Steig on the 14th, we took four pieces of cannon, and made two companies of granadiers prifoners, without counting the eight pieces of cannon and the demi brigade already mentioned.

Field Marfhal Lieutenant Hotze reconnoitred the enemy on the 15th near Reichenau; at the fame time he appeared in great force againft Ragatz, where the enemy had 2000 men. This demonftration produced an engagement, and the enemy being obliged to retreat, burnt the bridge over the rivulet Pfefferer. We however purfued them beyond Fettes: Part of them were driven into the valley of Sargans, where an officer and 30 men were made prifoners.

We had a few men wounded. We took 3 more cannon from the enemy near Ragatz, which, with thofe already mentioned, make 15 guns.

After this laft attack, the enemy withdrew in the night between the 15th and 16th with fuch precipitation, and had loft fo much ground, that when this account came away, Field Marfhal Hotze was already at Sargans; at the fame time the Field Marfhal Lieutenant received intelligence that Colonel Count St Julien was at Lenz, and Field Marfhal Lieutenant Count Haddick at Felifur.

The enemy is retiring on the fide of Fufis, probably in order to join the camp at Reichenau, and to attempt to continue their retreat toward St Gothard by the only road now left them, viz. Illanz and the Devil's Bridge. But as the Upper League of the Grifons was preparing to rife, Col. Strauch clofed the paffage of Splugen, and Field Marfhal Lieutenant Hotze that of Gunkels. It is alfo probable, that Field Marfhal Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde will advance towards Coire and Fufis. From all which it may be concluded, that this corps of the enemy, conffiting of 7000 men, is in a moft critical fituation, from which it will be extremely difficult to difengage itfelf.

In order to affift as much as poffible Field Marfhal Lieutenant Hotze in the attack of Lucien's Steig, his Royal Highnefs the Archduke Charles made at the fame time a demonftration towards the

the Rhine with fuch fuccefs, that a corps of the enemy of feventeen thouſand men, aſſembled near Schaffhauſen, were prevented from ſending any detachment againſt Field Marſhal Lieutenant Hotze.

It appears by accounts ſent by Field Marſhal Lieutenant Koſpoth to his Royal Highneſs, that on the night of the 14th, General Merfeldt ſurpriſed the enemy's poſt at Dundenheim, and killed three officers and ſixty grenadiers who reſiſted. One officer and four ſoldiers were made priſoners. We took alſo fourteen horſes.

Vienna, May 22.

What Lieutenant General Bellegarde had announced previous to the bulletins of the 22d and 23d inſt. which his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles had ordered to be publiſhed, relative to the operations of Lieutenant General Hotze, is connected with what follows, although the intelligence of Lieutenant General Bellegarde arrived later:

According to this account, Colonel and Brigadier Strauch, after very fatiguing marches, reached Chiavenna with his brigade on the 9th inſt. at which place Colonel Le Loup, of the vanguard of General Vukaſſovich, had arrived on the preceding day.

From the 7th, the enemy had commenced their retreat from Chiavenna, by the valley of Giacomo, leaving at the firſt place thirty-two pieces of cannon, of which we have taken poſſeſſion.

Colonel Strauch, being reinforced by three battalions of light troops, and the remainder of the third battalion of Michael Wallis, commanded by Colonel Granville, purſued the enemy to the heights; and Colonel Prince Victor de Rohan went with his force to Bellinzona, to diſpute the paſſage of the Bernardin.

The brigade of Colonel Strauch had many difficulties to ſurmount at Morpegon in the Valley of Camonica. He was obliged to wait two days at Piaceo, in order to dig a road through the ſnow near Caſa S. Marco, as it was impoſſible for the ſoldiers to march, the ſnow being 15 feet deep, and not hard enough to bear. By this means the communication is re-eſtabliſhed with the principal corps of Lieutenant General Bellegarde, by Silva, Plana, Malagio, and Caſſatſch.

Demonſtrations were made for the purpoſe of alarming the enemy on the hills of Julia and Albula, in order to facilitate the operations of General-Lieutenant Hotze, whom General Bellegarde was prepared to ſupport on the ſide of Javos and the hill of Albula.

Colonel De Marſeille, of the regiment of Clairfayt, had brought from Albula two pieces of cannon belonging to the enemy. At Malagio, and at ſeveral other places on the road to Chiavenna, were found a great quantity of ammunition, muſkets, and waggons. The enemy had deſtroyed a part of them in retreating.

The firſt intention of the enemy was to proceed to Chiavenna by the Mountains of Septimer, in order to join General Le Courbe near Lenz; but the detachment of the vanguard of General Bellegarde, which had advanced from Pamada as far as Malagio and Caſſatſch, prevented this, and obliged them to retreat by the Splugen.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel R. Craufurd, dated head-quarters of General Hotze, Mayenfeldt, May 22.

On the 14th inſtant I had the honour to write your Lordſhip a few lines, containing the account of the ſucceſsful attack made by General Hotze on the enemy's poſt at St Lucien's Steig and his other poſitions in the Griſon country. In the courſe of the evening of the 14th, above a thouſand more priſoners were brought in, ſo that the number taken in this affair amounted in the whole to between three and four thouſand men.

The difficulties attending this operation were extremely great, and its ſucceſs reflects the higheſt honour on the General and the troops. The fortified poſt of St Lucien's Steig completely cloſes and defends the direct paſſage from Veldkirch into the Griſon country; its natural and artificial ſtrength is ſuch as to render a direct attack upon it in front extremely difficult and imprudent, and its flanks are ſo well ſupported as to render it impoſſible to turn it without marching over ſuch high mountains as might almoſt have been deemed impracticable for troops.

The firſt or right hand column marched from Feldkirch on the great road ſtraight to the Steig. The deſtination of this column was to form in front of

the

the poſt, to make ſuch demonſtrations as to threaten an attack, and endeavour to draw off the enemy's attention from his right flank, and to be in readineſs to purſue the enemy with the cavalry and flying artillery, as ſoon as the other column ſhould have obliged him to abandon the Steig.

The ſecond column, commanded by Major-General Yellachitz, conſiſting entirely of infantry, made a conſiderable detour to the left, effected this march by extraordinary exertions over the chain of mountains by which the right flank of the poſition of the Steig is covered, and deſcended about day-break in the rear of that flank, in a place where, from the extreme difficulty of the ground, the enemy could not expect an attack. This column diſlodged the enemy from the poſt of the Steig, and made priſoners great part of the infantry that defended it.

The third and fourth columns, commanded by General Hiller and Colonel Plunket, marched from Veldkirch up the Montafune valley, from whence they with great difficulty croſſed at different points the chain of mountains which ſeparates it from the valley called the Brettigaw, and driving the enemy from the different poſitions he occupied on this ſide, they deſcended into the valley of the Rhine by Marchlines and Zizzers; the advanced guard of the firſt column purſuing the enemy from the Steig, arrived at Zizzers time enough to cut off the retreat of the enemy from the Brettigaw. Of the remains of the enemy's corps in the Griſons, one column retired through Coire to Reichenau, where they took poſt behind the Rhine, and another paſſed that river at the Zollbrucke, and marched through Ragatz towards Sargans, leaving a rear guard at Ragatz.

On the 15th, General Hotze reconnoitred the enemy at Reichenau; but finding them very ſtrongly poſted, and not having any infantry at hand, he could not attack them. The ſame day however, he ordered Colonel Cavacini to attack them at Ragatz, from whence they were driven with conſiderable loſs. About fifty priſoners and two pieces of cannon were taken. The advanced poſts were puſhed forward to Sargans.

On the 16th the enemy retired from Reichenau towards Diſentis, where they were attacked on the 18th, and obliged to retreat with the loſs of two cannon and ſeveral men. On the ſame day they were driven from Wallenſtadt and Werdenberg, on which occaſion they alſo loſt three pieces of cannon.

On the 19th, the enemy, with a ſuperior force, made a very ſevere attack on the corps commanded by Colonel Cavacini at Wallenſtadt, but were completely repulſed on this occaſion. The battalion of Swiſs Emigrants, commanded by Colonel Rocorea (which formed a part of Colonel Cavacini's corps), where engaged for the firſt time; it ſuffered a good deal, and behaved with great bravery.

The enemy is now in full retreat from the Pockenbourg and Canton of Appenzell. The Auſtrian patroles entered St Gall the night before laſt, and found between Rheinch and that place thirteen pieces of ordnance, beſides a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, which the French had abandoned in their retreat. On the whole, the enemy's loſs in this quarter, from the 14th to this day, excluſive of killed and wounded, may be eſtimated at near four thouſand priſoners and thirty-ſix pieces of cannon. Lieutenant-General Bellegarde is at Chiavena.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. to Lord Grenville, dated May 18.

My Lord, I have the honour of incloſing an Extraordinary Gazette publiſhed on Thurſday laſt, containing intelligence from the army of Italy.

Vienna, May 16.

Field-Marſhal Lieut. Kaim, charged by Field-Marſhal Suwarrow with the ſiege of Pizzighetone, has ſent his firſt Lieut. Runcle, with the particulars of the capture of that place on the 10th.

General Baron Sekendorff and Count Hohenzollern had previouſly ſurrounded the fortreſs with a ſmall body of troops, and with the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants of the environs had begun to conſtruct batteries.

On the 5th, Field-Marſhal Lieut. Kaim received orders to attack the place with his diviſion, and to puſh forward the ſiege vigorouſly. In the night of the 5th, and during the whole day of the 6th, they worked with ſuch diſpatch to conſtruct batteries, that in the night of the 6th, ſome cannon were mounted.

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On the 7th before day-break, they began to attack the fortreſs, and to throw in ſome howitzers, the fourth of which ſet fire to a conſiderable magazine of hay, ſtraw, and wood, which continued burning all the day.

Two hours afterwards Field-Marſhal Lieut. Kaim ſummoned the fortreſs to ſurrender.—The Governor replied, that he had orders from his Government to defend himſelf, and that he could not enter into negociation. The fire was therefore continued by our brave cannoneers with ſuch ſucceſs, that in the evening a ſmall powder magazine blew up, ſeveral batteries diſmounted, and even the embraſures demoliſhed. In the night of the 7th, and in the morning till 9 o'clock we continued our works in ſuch a manner that our batteries were not farther than muſket ſhot from the fortreſs.

The fire in the town, the apprehenſion that a quantity of powder in the caſemates might catch fire, and the proximity of our batteries connected by trenches, induced the enemy's Commandant to ſend propoſals of negociation in writing to Field-Marſhal Kaim, by one of his artillery officers.

The Field Marſhal Lieutenant ſent the Quarter-Maſter General's Firſt Lieutenant into the fortreſs with the terms of capitulation; adding, that no change whatever could be made in it. The enemy's Commandant, after holding a council of war, required liberty to return with his garriſon to France, and perſiſted in this point till ten at night. But Field Marſhal Kaim having then informed him that he could wait no longer, the capitulation was agreed upon, and was ratified and exchanged on the morning of the 10th. The garriſon, although conſiſting of ſix hundred men and thirty officers, of whom two were on the Staff, was commanded by a Captain.

Ninety-five pieces of cannon, ammunition ſufficient for a ſiege of ſix months, proviſions to ſupply a garriſon of five thouſand men for fourteen months, and a great quantity of powder were found in the place.

This ſiege coſt us only one man killed and two wounded!

Then follows the capitulation, which ſtipulates, that all the magazines, ſtores, &c. ſhall be delivered up, and the troops ſurrendered priſoners of war.]

Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kaim had orders to follow the army immediately after the ſurrender of Pizzighetone. On the 11th he marched towards Voghera, where our army was poſted when the courier departed, and from whence General Gotteſcheim, who commanded the advanced guard, ſent out patroles to the environs of Turin.

The Ruſſian troops, with Karaiczay's regiment of dragoons under the orders of General Dollen, have entered Tortona. The enemy, after having been driven from the town by the Ruſſians, threw themſelves into the Caſtle, which is at ſome diſtance; but it is blockaded as well as that of Milan.

The General of Artillery Kray writes on the 9th inſt. that the garriſon of Mantua, reported to be twelve thouſand ſtrong, having learnt that the greater part of the force that blockaded it had marched towards Peſchiera, made a general ſortie; but that on the 7th he had recalled eight bataliens in conſequence of the complete evacuation of that fortreſs. This corps was advantageouſly employed at Roverbella under General Elſnitz, who defeated the enemy on every ſide with conſiderable loſs, and took priſoners a Captain, Aid-de-Camp to General Monet, a Lieutenant, and forty men.

General Kray of the artillery, not being able to give an exact ſtatement of his loſs on account of the extent of his poſts, has deferred making any return for the preſent.

Our army diſtinguiſhed itſelf very much in repulſing this ſally, particularly in the commencement, when the enemy, infinitely ſuperior in ſtrength, had conſiderably advanced, and diſcharged a briſk fire of artillery.

A Secretary of General Monet and a trumpeter were taken priſoners. The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Kray ſent them both to Mantua after delivering to them a copy of the capitulation of Peſchiera. At the ſame time he ſignified to the garriſon, that the cannonade which they had conceived to be a ſignal from the French army, and which had induced them to make this ſally, was in reality the bombardment of Pizzighetone, of which the

garriſon

garriſon might convince themſelves by ſending one of their officers to the very ſpot.

At Peſchiera, beſides what has been already mentioned, eighteen pontoons of tin and ſeveral waggons have been found.

According to a report from the Archduke Charles, the enemy attacked on the 9th curt. the advanced poſts of General Merveli, between Biberach and Gegenbach, and had taken ſome hoſtages from the latter place on his return.

On the following day the enemy renewed his attack with more energy, and made our front poſts rather give way, but retired to his former poſition.

All the reſt of the enemy's line remained perfectly quiet.

Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, Saturday, May 18.

A courier arrived this morning from Marſhal Suwarrow with accounts of the further progreſs of the army under his command.—The head-quarters were, on the 13th inſt. at Tortona, the citadel of which had only an inconſiderable garriſon.

General Moreau had collected all the French troops which had been ſcattered through Piedmont, and was encamped near to Alexandria, with about 17,000 men. The Imperial troops occupied Vercilli on the Seſſia; Arona on the ſouthern extremity of the Lago Maggiore, and Jurea on the Dora Baltea. The advanced poſts were at Chillaſſo, near Turin; and the inhabitants of that part of the country had taken arms for the purpoſe of aiding the Auſtrians. The canton of Uri had riſen and driven out the French; the Valais were alſo in arms, and General Haim had been ſent with a conſiderable detachment to ſupport them, and furniſh them with arms, ammunition, &c.

The greateſt part of the Valteline was likewiſe in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians.

Admiralty Office, June 3.

By advices which have been received, it appears that the Childers brig and Succeſs frigate had joined the Britiſh ſquadron under the orders of Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, in the Bay of Cadiz, on Friday the 3d of May, with information of the ſailing of the French fleet from Breſt, and the Spaniſh ſquadron from Ferrol; that the morning of the following day the Breſt fleet, conſiſting of 33 ſhips of war, had appeared off Cadiz, and that his Lordſhip, wiſhing rather to meet the enemy under ſail, than receive him at anchor with the Spaniſh fleet of 22 ſhips of the line in view at anchor to leeward, and at no greater diſtance than 7 or 8 miles, had got under ſail with his ſquadron, conſiſting of 15 ſail of the line, to give battle to the enemy, and ſtood off and on from the port of Cadiz; that during the courſe of that day the French fleet, though ſhips ſent to reconnoitre had nearly approached the Britiſh ſquadron, had made no attempt to attack it, or to form a junction with the Spaniſh fleet; and that on the morning of the 5th, the wind, which had blown freſh all the afternoon of the preceding day, with cloudy weather, increaſing to a perfect ſtorm, and blowing right on the ſhore, he had loſt ſight of the enemy, excepting four ſhips of the line which had ſeparated, and which he had endeavoured ineffectually to cut off.

That his Lordſhip had continued on his ſtation until the 9th, when he proceeded with his ſquadron off Cape Spartel, and having reaſon to believe that the enemy had paſſed the Straits, proceeded on the 10th into Gibraltar Bay, where he is ſuppoſed to have anchored on the ſame day.

It alſo appears by advices from Gibraltar of the 9th of May, that the Childers brig had joined Lord St Vincent on the 4th; that his Lordſhip had in conſequence taken the neceſſary means for appriſing the commander of his Majeſtys ſhips of the enemy's approach, and had made his arrangements with a view to collecting his force and purſuing the enemy, which had paſſed the Straits, and proceeded up the Mediterranean in the afternoon of the 5th.

An account has alſo been received, that the ſquadron under Rear-Admiral Whitſhed, conſiſting of five ſhips of the line, was off the Tagus on the 26th,

15th, and from the ſtate of the winds would be likely to reach the Bay of Gibraltar on the 18th.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

It appears by the lateſt intelligence from the Eaſt, that General Stewart left Bombay in February laſt for the Malabar coaſt, to take the command of the Bombay army, which, in conjunction with that of Madraſs, it is ſuppoſed, was to move towards Seringapatam with a view to attack Tippoo, who is ſuſpected of ſome deſign, in conjunction with the French, againſt the company.

It alſo appears, that government by its vigilance had prevailed in reſtoring tranquillity to ſeveral diſtricts; that Zemaun Shats had been leſs alert in his movements, and that he had retreated about fourteen coſs from the place of his encampment. The coaſt of Malabar was perfectly quiet, and four Britiſh frigates were cruiſing in that direction. It was confidently reported at Bombay, that an attack was meditated againſt Java, great preparations being made for ſome important expedition.

SWEDEN.

It appears by a declaration made by the King of Sweden, to the diet of the empire, as Duke of Pomerania, that he declares to his co-eſtates, that he is ready to cauſe his contingent to march as Duke of Pomerania for the protection of the empire againſt the French, and wiſhes that all well-diſpoſed members of the empire, particularly thoſe who have the power to maintain it effectually, may imitate his example. In the courſe of this declaration his Majeſty ſays, "That it may perhaps be alleged, that the intereſts of ſome of the eſtates of the empire preſcribes to them what is termed a neutrality, but though he allows thoſe ſovereigns and countries to be excepted which, from imperious circumſtances, are prevented from ſupporting the expence of the war, yet he does not ſee any reaſon for ſuch conduct in thoſe whoſe ſituation excludes the like excuſe."

FRANCE.

The Paris papers have of late brought more important intelligence than for a long period before. It appears that a violent rupture has taken place between the Legiſlative Body and the Directory. In the ſitting of the 6th inſt. the Council of Five Hundred voted an addreſs to the Directors, full of complaints and reproaches, in which they undiſguiſedly ſtate that a general fermentation exiſts, and that they are ſurrounded by dangers. After obſerving that the French government is inſtituted for the well-being of the people—that the two principal parts are the Legiſlative Body and Executive Directory; and that though the care of the external ſafety is placed in the latter, yet, in times of peril, the former ought to be adviſed with, reſpecting meaſures.—This addreſs proceeds as follows:

"Citizens Directors, every thing announces that the ſafety of the nation from without is threatened, and that the interior tranquillity may be involved in it.

"From without we have to ſuſtain a violent war; ſix months ago we were every where victorious: it appears now that the enemy has obtained ſome advantages over us.

"The public voice announces that ſome powers who have hitherto taken no part, at leaſt apparently, in the war, are againſt us in arms, and in a ſtate of hoſtility, not only imminent, but real.

"In theſe circumſtances the Council of Five Hundred had reaſon to expect, that the communications required by the conſtitution would be made to them.

"Citizen Directors, you are no doubt ſenſible that it does not conſiſt with the dignity of the French people to aſſume a humiliating appearance towards other nations. They muſt therefore reſume that attitude which nature, ſtrength, courage, and induſtry deſtine for it.

"It is publicly notorious, that in ſeveral parts of the interior of the republic, uneaſineſs, and even fermentation exiſts; and the cauſes are equally notorious. But before we adopt any meaſures on this head, the Council think it their duty to require from you information, as far as you know, what are the cauſes, and what the means which you think moſt proper to put an end to the troubles that may ariſe from ſuch cauſes.

"In this ſituation of affairs, a longer ſilence on your part would give un-

eaſineſs to the people and the Legiſlative Body.

" We invite you, therefore, to give us, without delay, information as to this double object of our anxiety."

SWITZERLAND.

The late ſucceſſes of the Auſtrians, who have now driven the French out of Switzerland, (for which ſee Gazette Intelligence, p. 408.) has called forth the following Declaration of the United Swiſs, who have returned for the Reſtoration of their Country.

" Swiſs, Brethren, Confederates, who yet wiſh well to your country, collect your laſt ſtrength, and exert it to obtain vengeance; for now is the time; come unite with thoſe worthy Swiſs who have aſſembled to deliver their country, and extirpate the common enemy, who has ſubjugated you. Confide in God, who will protect the juſt cauſe; confide in German integrity and fidelity, which never has broken its word. Receive as friends the Auſtrian troops, who come for deliverance, and ſolemnly aſſure you that they will again reſtore your ancient independence, your laws, rights, and government. They have the ſame views and wiſhes with yourſelves; unite with them, follow their directions, and aſſiſt them with your advice and exertions as much as may be in your power. At their head is a Prince of the Houſe of Auſtria, who, by his ſplendid yet modeſt virtues, has acquired the greateſt glory throughout Europe, and the love of millions of men, who honour him as their father and deliverer. Under his orders is a diſtinguiſhed General Hotze, who himſelf is a native and a brave Swiſs; who ſeeks the crown of his military glory in the deliverance of his country, and the freedom of his fellow citizens. He will lead you on, and ſhare all labours, and all dangers, with you.

" Fear not, therefore, but prove yourſelves worthy of your noble anceſtors, who will look down upon you from heaven with complacence. They would have expired with ſhame, could they have known that their deſcendants would ever have ſubmitted to ſo diſgraceful a yoke. Fall then upon the enemy, who inſolently calls you to his aſſiſtance, and extirpate him, that your country may be freed and ſecured from ſimilar violence for ever. Then may we expect from our endeavours, with the powerful ſupport and bleſſing of God, that the reign of Crime ſhall have an end, guilt receive its puniſhment, religion and juſtice again return among us, agriculture, manufactures, and trade flouriſh, oppreſſion of every kind ceaſe, and public tranquillity and domeſtic happineſs be once more reſtored. Then ſhall we be again a free and virtuous people, reſpected abroad, and happy at home, as we formerly were.

" With theſe views we return to you, to fight for you, or die with you.

FREDERIC VON STEIGER,
Late Mayor of Berne, in the name of all the United Swiſs."

ITALY.

The ſucceſſes of the combined armies are detailed, ſo far as our bounds in this number admitted, on pages 405, &c. from the London Gazettes. *Turin* the capital of the Sardinian dominions, has ſurrendered to their army, and the citadel remains blockaded. *Alexandria* is covered alſo by the allied army. The Citadel of *Ferrara* has capitulated, and the Ruſſian and Auſtrian forces have taken the city of *Ravenna*.

EGYPT.

The lateſt authentic accounts from this quarter, are contained in the following diſpatch from Sir S. Smith, as publiſhed in the London Gazette, June 22. Dated off Tripoli in Syria, 2d April 1799.

I beg leave to tranſmit, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a copy of my report to the right Hon. Earl St Vincent, of late events in this quarter.

Tigre, off St John d'Acre, the 23d March 1799.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform you that, in conſequence of intelligence from Gezar Pacha, Governor of Syria, of the incurſion of General Buonaparte's army into that province, and his approach to its capital, Acre, I haſtened with a portion of the naval force under my orders to its relief, and had the ſatisfaction to arrive there two days before the enemy made his appearance.

Much was done in this interval under the direction of Captain Miller, of the Theſeus, and Colonel Phelypeaux, towards putting the place in a better ſtate of defence, to reſiſt the attack of an

Europ-

European army: and the preſence of a Britiſh naval force appeared to encourage and decide the Pacha and his troops to make a vigorous reſiſtance.

The enemy's advanced guard was diſcovered at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the night of the 17th, by the Tigre's guard-boats: Theſe troops, not expecting to find a naval force of any deſcription in Syria, took up their ground cloſe to the water ſide, and were conſequently expoſed to the fire of grape ſhot from the boats, which put them to the rout the inſtant it opened upon them, and obliged them to retire precipitately up the ſide of the mount. The main body of the army, finding the road between the ſea and Mount Carmel thus expoſed, came in by that of Nazareth, and inveſted the the town of Acre to the eaſt, but not without being much harraſſed by the Samaritan Arabs, who are even more inimical to the French than the Egyptians, and better armed. As the enemy returned our fire by muſketry only, it was evident they had not brought cannon with them, which were therefore to be expected by ſea, and meaſures were taken accordingly for intercepting them; the Theſeus was already detached off Jaffa (Joppa). The enemy's flotilla, which came in from ſea, fell in with and captured the Torride, and was coming round Mount Carmel, when it was diſcovered from the Tigre, conſiſting of a corvette and nine ſail of gun-veſſels; on ſeeing us they hauled off. The alacrity of the ſhip's company in making ſail after them was highly praiſe-worthy; our guns ſoon reached them, and ſeven, as per inclоſed liſt, ſtruck; the corvette, containing Buonaparte's *private* property, and two ſmall veſſels eſcaped, ſince it became an object to ſecure the prizes without chacing further; their cargoes, conſiſting of the battering train of artillery, ammunition, platforms, &c. deſtined for the ſiege of Acre, being much wanted for its defence. The prizes were accordingly anchored off the town, manned from the ſhips, and immediately employed in harraſſing the enemy's poſts, impeding his approaches, and covering the ſhip's boats ſent further in ſhore to cut off his ſupplies of proviſions conveyed coaſtwiſe. They have been conſtantly occupied in theſe ſervices for theſe five days and nights paſt; and ſuch has been the zeal of their crews, that they requeſted not to be relieved, after many hours exceſſive labour at their guns and oars. I am ſorry to ſay that we have met with ſome loſs, as per inclоſed liſt, which, however, is balanced by greater on the part of the enemy, by the encouragement given to the Turkiſh troops from our example, and by the time that is gained for the arrival of a ſufficient force to render Buonaparte's whole project abortive. I have had reaſon to be perfectly ſatisfied with the gallantry and perſeverance of Lieutenants Bathby, Inglefield, Knight, Stokes, and Lieutenant Burton, of the marines, and of the petty officers and men under their orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH

IRELAND.

Nothing materially intereſting has happened in the ſiſter kingdom. On the 1ſt of June in the afternoon, the Lord Lieutenant came in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers. His excellency being ſeated on the throne, and the Commons attending at the bar, the royal aſſent was given to ſeveral public and private bills, after which the ſeſſion cloſed by the following ſpeech from the throne:

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

'I have received his Majeſty's commands to releaſe you from your further attendance in parliament, in order that the various parts of the kingdom, which are ſtill agitated by the projects of the diſaffected, may reap the advantage of your more immediate vigilance and protection.

'I am at the ſame time to thank you, in his Majeſty's name, for the continued and undiminiſhed zeal which you have manifeſted for counteracting the wicked plots of internal conſpirators, and for the defeat of every hoſtile attempt, which the deſperation of the enemy may meditate.

'The ſituation of affairs on the continent has been materially improved in the period which has elapſed ſince the commencement of the ſeſſion. The ſignal advantages already obtained by the Auſtrian arms, and the vigorous and deciſive exertions on the part of Ruſſia, muſt be ſubjects of great joy and congratulation to all who can eſti-

mate the value of eſtabliſhed order and legitimate government. I know the pleaſure you muſt derive from the conſoling proſpect that Europe may be ultimately reſcued from the ravaging arms, and the deſolating principles of France.

'*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

'I thank you in his Majeſty's name for the large and extraordinary ſupply which you have ſo honourably voted, to meet every wiſh of the government, and every exigency of the ſtate. You muſt reflect with the higheſt ſatisfaction on the liberal co-operation which in every moment of difficulty you have experienced from the Britiſh parliament; and I have the fulleſt confidence that the public ſpirit of this country will not be found inferior to that of Great Britain, in ſubmitting to ſuch temporary burthens as the ſafety of the community may require.

'I ſincerely regret that ſo extenſive a demand ſhould be made on your liberality; but when no meaſure has been left untried by the malice of our enemies to ſever this kingdom from the Britiſh empire, and to involve you in all the horrors of rebellion and maſſacre, you have diſplayed true wiſdom in proportioning your exertions to the bleſſings you have to preſerve, and the miſeries you have to avert.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

'I am to return you his Majeſty's acknowledgements for the many important meaſures you have accompliſhed this ſeſſion. Your liberality and juſtice to thoſe who have ſuffered from their loyalty, will confirm the exertions of the well diſpoſed; and your judicious proviſions for the regulation of paper currency, are calculated to preſerve its credit from depreciation, without diminiſhing the neceſſary circulation.

'I am ſenſible of the confidence which you have repoſed in me, by enabling me to exerciſe the powers of martial law in the manner beſt adapted to the preſent circumſtances of the country. It will be my care to employ thoſe powers for the purpoſes for which they were given, by taking the moſt effectual and ſummary meaſures for the ſuppreſſion and puniſhment of rebellious proceedings, interfering as little as poſſible with the ordinary adminiſtration of juſtice among his Majeſty's peaceable ſubjects.

'I have his Majeſty's particular commands to acquaint you that a joint addreſs of the two Houſes of parliament of Great Britain has been laid before his Majeſty, accompanied by reſolutions propoſing and recommending a complete and entire union between Great Britain and Ireland, to be eſtabliſhed by the mutual conſent of the parliaments, founded on equal and liberal principles, on the ſimilarity of laws, conſtitution, and government, and on a ſenſe of mutual intereſts and affections. His Majeſty will receive the greateſt ſatisfaction in witneſſing the accompliſhment of a ſyſtem, which, by allaying the unhappy diſtractions too long prevalent in Ireland, and by promoting the ſecurity, wealth and commerce of his reſpective kingdoms, muſt afford them at all times, and eſpecially in the preſent moment, the beſt means of jointly oppoſing an effectual reſiſtance to the deſtructive projects of foreign and domeſtic enemies; and his Majeſty, as the common father of his people, muſt look forward with eareſt anxiety to the moment, when in conformity to the ſentiments, wiſhes, and real intereſts of his ſubjects in Great Britain and Ireland, they may all be inſeparably united in the full enjoyment of the bleſſings of a free conſtitution, in ſupport of the honour and dignity of his Majeſty's crown, and in the preſervation and advancement of the welfare and proſperity of the whole Britiſh empire.

'I feel moſt ſenſibly the arduous ſituation in which I am placed, and the weight of the truſt which his Majeſty has impoſed upon me at this moſt important criſis; but if I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to contribute in the ſmalleſt degree to the ſucceſs of this great meaſure, I ſhall think the labours and anxieties of a life devoted to the ſervice of my country amply repaid, and ſhall retire with the conſcious ſatisfaction that I have had ſome ſhare in averting from his Majeſty's dominions thoſe dangers and calamities which have overſpread ſo large a portion of Europe.'

The parliament was then accordingly prorogued to the 16th of July next.

LON-

LONDON.

May 30. The Attorney General, appeared in the Court of King's Bench, and prayed juſtice upon Mr Gilbert Wakefield for a libel. Mr Wakefield was prepared to addreſs the Court at conſiderable length, but was precluded from doing ſo by an order from the Court, that neither the proſecutor nor defendant ſhould addreſs the Court.

Mr Juſtice Groſe, therefore, pronounced the judgment of the Court:—"That the Defendant be impriſoned in the county goal of Dorſet for two years; and at the expiration of that time, that he find ſecurity for his good behaviour for five years, himſelf in 500l. and two ſureties of 250l. each.

At the ſame time, the Attorney General prayed judgment of the Court on Mr John Parry, the proprietor, John Vint, the printer, and George Roſs the publiſher of the *Courier* Newſpaper, for a paragraph which appeared in that paper, "ſtating the Emperor of Ruſſia to be a tyrant among his own ſubjects, and ridiculous to the reſt of Europe."—Mr Juſtice Groſe pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, "that Mr John Parry do pay the ſum of 100l. and be impriſoned in the King's Bench priſon for ſix calendar months, and enter into ſecurity for his good behaviour for five years, himſelf in 500l. and two ſureties of 250l. each; and that John Vint and George Roſs be impriſoned in the ſame priſon, each for one calendar month.

On the fourth of June, the Volunteer Corps belonging to the metropolis, were reviewed by the King in Hyde Park; and on the 22d, the ſame corps, to the number of 12000 men, underwent a Royal inſpection at their various ſtations, in different parts of the metropolis.

June 12. The ſentence pronounced againſt Lord Thanet and Mr Ferguſſon (ſee p. 349.) was as follows:—*Lord Thanet*, that he ſhould be impriſoned for one year in the Tower of London; that he ſhould pay a fine of one thouſand pounds; that at the expiration of his impriſonment, he ſhould give ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf in 10,000l. and two ſureties in 5000l. each; and that he ſhould be further impriſoned till the ſaid ſecurity was given, and the fine paid.

Mr Ferguſſon—That he ſhould pay a fine of 100l. that he ſhould be impriſoned for one year in the King's Bench priſon; that, at the expiration of his impriſonment, he ſhould give ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf in 500l. and two ſureties in 250l. each; and that he ſhould be impriſoned till the ſaid ſecurity was given, and the fine paid.

19. This day the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company came to the reſolution of thanking Lord Nelſon for the eminent ſervices rendered by him to the Company, and to requeſt his acceptance of the ſum of 10,000l.

22. Yeſterday, in purſuance of his Majeſty's intention previouſly intimated to the different corps in and about the metropolis, he honoured them with his Royal inſpection.

The following is a return of the ſtrength of the volunteer forces at the different ſtations:

St George's Fields, -	1596
Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars -	1054
St Paul's Church-yard, -	1000
Royal Exchange and Bank, -	1011
India Houſe, - - -	500
Tower Hill, - -	1038
Goodman's Fields, afterward moved to Guildford ſtreet, -	823
Finſbury-ſquare, - -	862
Iſlington, - - -	394
Foundling Hoſpital, -	1230
Hyde Park, - -	2700
	12,208

Captures

Le Papillion privateer, 14 guns, by the Melampus.

Le Vengeur privateer, 12 guns, by the Martin ſloop.

Riboitteur ſchooner, ſix guns by the Courier.

Seven armed veſſels carrying 48 guns, captured, and one of 12 guns, burnt by Sir Hyde Parker's ſquadron in the Weſt Indies.

Le Vergeur ſchooner, ſix guns, by the L'Amaranthe.

Deux Freres lugger, 14 guns, by the Cruizer.

L'Amiable Thereſa lugger, four guns, by the Ann.

L'Eſcamoteur privateer, three guns, by the Tranſfer.

La Ruſe privateer, 14 guns, by the Kite.

El

El Vincelo Spaniſh brig, 26 guns, by the Cormorant.

Le Victoire privateer, 16 guns, by the Revolutionnaire.

Le Venus privateer, 14 guns, by the Indefatigable.

A French privateer of 16 guns deſtroyed by the Majeſtic.

EDINBURGH.

The expectation of the public is ſtill kept in ſuſpenſe regarding the Breſt fleet. No certain accounts have been publiſhed ſince the arrival of the Childers brig (ſee p. 412). It appears that the French fleet entered the Mediterranean on the 5th May, and that the Cadiz fleet conſiſting of from 17 to 20 ſail, paſſed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 17th. The forces of the contending powers in that quarter are ſtated to be as follows:

58 Britiſh ſhips of the line	
15 Ruſſian, Turkiſh, &c.	
73	
65 French, &c.	
8.	
From Breſt	25
From Cadiz	17
In Toulon	12
Spaniſh in different ports	11
	65

which leaves 8 in favour of this country and her allies.

June 4. The heavy rain prevented the intended parade of the Edinburgh Volunteers, and diſappointed the hopes of great numbers, of being gratified with one of the fineſt and moſt pleaſing ſights to be met with. The birth day, however, was obſerved with the uſual demonſtrations of joy.

5. The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, conferred the freedom of the city upon Major-General Vyſe.

The Sprightly, Captain Taylor, and Ceres, Captain Bruce, Berwick ſmacks, which ſailed from Leith on Sunday fe'ennight, were captured by a French privateer off the Humber, on Friday the 31ſt ult. The Sprightly was retaken by the Roſe cutter.

10. On Saturday night a fire broke out in a cloſe at the head of the Cowgate, which, notwithſtanding immediate aſſiſtance, conſumed the tenement in which it began, and conſiderably injured ſome others.

Much miſchief has been done amongſt the ſheep near Wooler by a dog, it is eſtimated that the loſs cannot be leſs than 200l. He has been hunted by all the neighbourhood, but has hitherto eſcaped. He is of the grey hound kind, black, with a white neck and breaſt, a reward of 20 guineas has been offered for his head.

15. A profeſſional gentleman in Leith has inoculated about 20 children with the *cow pox*, and has proved ſucceſsful in all theſe caſes.

20. Yeſterday, Claud Irvine Boſwell, Eſq; Advocate, Sheriff of Fife and Kinroſs, preſented to the Court of Seſſion a letter from his Majeſty, appointing him one of the Judges of that Court, in room of the deceaſed Lord Monboddo.

On Saturday laſt the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, 1ſt regiment, had a general field-day on Bruntsfield Links. From reſpect to the memory of the late Mr Elder, under whom, as Lord Provoſt and Lord Lieutenant of the city, this reſpectable corps was embodied in 1794, and Firſt Lieutenant Colonel of the Corps, the whole regiment paraded in funeral uniform, they marched through the city to Prince's Street, and having formed in companies at open order, marched in a ſolemn dirge in the ſloweſt time, and moſt correct order, paſſed the houſe of the late worthy Chief Magiſtrate of this city. —The whole was ſolemn and impreſſive.

22. On Thurſday laſt as two young men were bathing near Coltbridge, one of them going beyond his depth, was unfortunately drowned. The other was taken to the Infirmary without hopes of recovery.

27. Mr Fitzſimmons, who has been for ſome time in cuſtody on a charge of aiding the eſcape of French priſoners, has been liberated on bail, as have the Newhaven fiſhermen, and another perſon who was apprehended at the ſame time.

Sunday night the counting-houſe of a brewer at the Abbey hill was broke into, and caſh to the amount of 50l. carried off.

29. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant a free pardon to Chriſtopher Camp-

Campbell, ſentenced in October 1797, by the High Court of Juſticiary, to be tranſported beyond the ſeas for five years, for the crimes of mobbing and riot in Fifeſhire.

High Court of Juſticiary.

May 27. This day came on the trial of *William Butler*, late private in the Pembroke fencible cavalry, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate for the murder of Serjeant Owen Jenkins, of the ſame regiment. The libel ſtates, that, on the evening of the 8th of March laſt, William Butler having gone into the houſe of John Dawſon, innkeeper in Haddington, where Serjeant Jenkins and others of the ſaid regiment then were, he moſt improperly interfered in the converſation then going on:—Butler was repeatedly deſired to repair to the guard, to which he had been appointed for that evening, but he refuſed to go; and Serjeant Jenkins having roſe to convey him to the guard houſe, they went to the ſtreet, where ſome altercation took place between them, Jenkins inſiſting that Butler ſhould go to the guard-houſe, and he refuſing to go; upon which Butler, either on the ſtreet, or in the houſe of the foreſaid Dawſon, to which they both returned, gave Serjeant Jenkins two ſtabs with a bayonet on his left ſide, oppoſite to the heart, and two other ſtabs with the ſame inſtrument in his cheſt, which penetrated through the breaſt bone; in conſequence of which wounds Serjeant Jenkins died in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour thereafter.

The pannel pled *not guilty*. In the courſe of the evidence the facts came out very nearly as ſtated in the indictment. The Jury on Thurſday returned their verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the pannel guilty of *culpable homicide*; upon which the Court ſentenced him to fourteen years tranſportation beyond ſeas, under the penalty of ſuffering death, without benefit of clergy, if he ſhould return to Great Britain or Ireland, before the expiration of that period.

General Aſſembly.

May 26. The Aſſembly had under their conſideration the caſe of Mr Dallas, miniſter of Contin. It ſeems the Preſbytery of Dingwall had, on the 5th of December laſt, iſſued an order to Mr Dallas, and his Kirk Seſſion, to call before them two men who had been charged with giving tokens to vagrant communicants from other pariſhes; to take the confeſſion of thoſe men; and to ſend it, in an extract of their minutes, to the next meeting of Preſbytery. Mr Dallas, however, did not obey this order, and aſſigned reaſons for his diſobedience which did not ſatisfy the Preſbytery. The Preſbytery, therefore, ordained him to be rebuked, and renewed the order on him. The affair was brought by complaint and appeal to the Synod of Roſs, who reverſed the ſentence of the Preſbytery. Such is the nature of this caſe.

Parties being fully heard at the bar, Dr Hill moved, in ſubſtance, That the ſentence of the Synod, reverſing the ſentence of the Preſbytery for rebuking Mr Dallas, ſhould be affirmed; that the order of the Preſbytery of Dingwall, on the 5th December, ſhould be highly approved, that the matter ſhould be remitted *ſimpliciter* to the Preſbytery, to proceed in it as they ſhall ſee cauſe; and that a copy of this ſentence ſhould be ſent to the clerk of the Synod of Roſs, with orders to engroſs it on their record. Another motion of an oppoſite nature was made; but the above, after ſome debate, was carried by a great majority.

27. Had under conſideration ſeveral overtures tranſmitted by different Synods, with regard to employing perſons to preach in the pariſhes of the Church, who were not duly licenſed by ſome Preſbytery, and had not received a regular education in ſome of the Scotch univerſities.—The Aſſembly unanimouſly agreed to the overtures, and prohibited all perſons from preaching in any place under their juriſdiction, who were not licenſed as above, and alſo who are from England or any other place, and not firſt been educated and licenſed in Scotland.

28. The Aſſembly had under conſideration, ſeveral overtures relative to unqualified miniſters and preachers, when after a good deal of reaſoning, they unanimouſly agreed to the following declaratory act:—

The General Aſſembly having received overtures from many Synods, which propoſe that ſome effectual regulations ſhall be made, in order to prevent perſons not duly qualified from being employed to preach the word, and to diſpenſe the other ordinances of the

the goſpel in the congregations under the care of the church; conſidering, that the rules laid down by the Apoſtles of our Lord, require from all who are inveſted with the ſolemn truſt of committing the miniſtry of the word to others, prudence and ſtrictneſs in the trial and judgment of thoſe whom, in the exerciſe of that truſt, they pronounce faithful and apt to teach; conſidering, that the laws of this church, in conformity to the rules of Scripture, have preſcribed a certain previous courſe of education, as neceſſary for all the probationers thereof, and have directed all the Preſbyteries of this church to employ inquiries and trials of various kinds, in order that they may be fully ſatisfied concerning the literature, ſound doctrine, good morals, and ſteady attachment to our Conſtitution in Church and State, of thoſe who apply to them for licence to preach the goſpel: And conſidering further, that the judicial proceedings of the General Aſſembly, in particular caſes, have interpreted and enforced thoſe laws, do hereby enact and declare, That it is agreeable to the Conſtitution, the laws, and the deciſions of this church, that no probationer who has obtained a licence without the bounds of this church, or who has not obtained a licence from ſome Preſbytery of this church, and no ordained perſon who did not obtain his licence from a Preſbytery of this church, or who either by going without the bounds of the church to obtain ordination, although he was not called to a particular congregation in another country, or by any other part of his conduct has forfeited the licence which he had obtained, ſhall be held qualified to accept of a preſentation, or a call to any pariſh in this church, or chapel of eaſe connected therewith: And the General Aſſembly do hereby enjoin all the Preſbyteries of this church, if a preſentation or call to any ſuch probationer or ordained perſon, as is deſcribed in this act, ſhall at any time be given in to them, inſtantly to pronounce a ſentence refuſing to ſuſtain ſuch preſentation or call, and declaring it null and void.

And further, the General Aſſembly, conſidering that it is of the greateſt importance to the intereſts of true religion, to the ſound inſtruction of the people, to the quiet of their minds, and the peace of the church and ſtate, that unqualified perſons who intrude themſelves into the miniſtry, ſhall not receive any countenance from the miniſters of this church, more eſpecially in the preſent time, when men who avow their hoſtility to our Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment, and their contempt of all the rules which the wiſdom of our anceſtors framed, upon the model of Scripture, for the orderly diſpenſation of the word and ſacraments, are traverſing all the diſtricts within the bounds of this church, and attempting to alienate the minds of the people from their eſtabliſhed teachers; conſidering alſo, that it is eſſential to the unity and good order of the church, and implied in the fundamental principles of Preſbyterian Government, that no miniſter ſhall preſume to ſet up his individual judgment in oppoſition to the judgment of thoſe to whom, at his ordination, he promiſed ſubjection in the Lord, and that every miniſter ſhall conſider himſelf as anſwerable to the Preſbytery for the manner in which all the parts of divine ſervice are performed during his incumbency, within the ſtated place of worſhip provided by law for that congregation which is committed to his care, do hereby diſcharge and prohibit, under pain of ſuch cenſures as the judicatories of this church may ſee cauſe to inflict, all the miniſters of this church, and miniſters of all chapels of eaſe connected therewith, from employing to preach upon any occaſion, or to diſcharge any of the other ordinances of goſpel, within any congregation under the juriſdiction of this church, perſons who are not qualified, according to the laws of this church, to accept of a preſentation, and from holding miniſterial communion in any other manner with ſuch perſons. And the General Aſſembly do hereby enjoin all the Preſbyteries of this church to attend to any tranſgreſſion of this prohibition, which may occur within their bounds, and to ſummon the miniſter who is reported as being guilty of ſuch tranſgreſſion to anſwer for his conduct.

The Clerk of Aſſembly was ordered to tranſmit this act to all the Preſbyteries of this church, to be recorded in their books.

29. Yeſterday the Moderator informed the Aſſembly, that the Lord High Commiſſioner was gradually recovering from his

his indiſpoſition, though not yet able, without danger to his health, to appear in the Aſſembly.

The Aſſembly had tranſmitted to them, by their Committee of Bills, a petition of Mr Thomas M'Knight, one of the miniſters of South Leith, craving them to tranſmit extracts relative to the reſignation of Mr Greville Ewing, one of the miniſters of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel. The Aſſembly having deliberated on Mr Ewing's reſignation, unanimouſly find and declare, that he is incapable of receiving or accepting of any preſentation or call to any pariſh or chapel of eaſe in this church, without the ſpecial allowance of ſome future General Aſſembly; and prohibit all the miniſters of the church from employing him to preach or perform any miniſterial offices for them; and prohibit them from being employed by him, unleſs ſome future Aſſembly ſhall ſee cauſe to take off the prohibition.

Mr Innes of Stirling, who had reſigned the ſecond charge of that place, having failed to appear, a motion was made, that the Aſſembly do approve of the conduct of Mr Robert Moodie, and Mr Robert Knox, in bringing the ſentence of the Preſbytery of Stirling, by complaint, under the review of the Aſſembly; find that, after ſuch ſchiſmatical and diviſive practices had been purſued by Mr Innes, as, if they had been eſtabliſhed by proof, would have inferred the higheſt cenſures of the Church, it was not competent for the Preſbytery or Synod to accept *ſimpliciter* of his reſignation; and find, that the Preſbytery acted contrary to the act 1736, concerning miniſters who have ſeceded from the Church, and that their conduct was highly culpable. But the Aſſembly being informed by Mr Balfour of Glaſgow and Mr Campbell of Kippen, that, from perſonal and confidential communications which they repeatedly had with Mr Innes, in which they endeavoured to diſſuade him from executing his reſolution, they know that, however defective his letter of reſignation is, it was, and now is his intention to reſign his character as a Miniſter of this Church, ſuſtain this information as explanation of the letter given in by Mr Innes, and do accordingly find that he is no longer a miniſter of the Church, and that he is incapable of receiving a preſentation.

Another motion was made, That the Aſſembly approve of the conduct of Mr Moodie and Knox, in bringing the ſentence of the Preſbytery of Stirling under review of the Aſſembly; reverſe the ſentence of the Preſbytery, of which the Aſſembly diſapproves, as highly irregular and reprehenſible, in accepting, *ſimpliciter*, under the circumſtances of the caſe, of Mr Innes's reſignation; ordain Mr Innes to return to his charge on or before the firſt of July next; and remit to the Preſbytery, at ſome meeting to be held in the ſaid month of July, at which all the members are ordained to attend, and upon Mr Innes's failing to do ſo, to proceed according to the rules of the Church, and to report their proceedings to the meeting of the Commiſſion in Auguſt next. A vote was called upon theſe motions, the ſtate of which was, firſt or ſecond motion, and the roll being called, it carried ſecond motion, 86 againſt 36.

The Aſſembly having conſidered the reference of the Preſbytery of Dundee, and the repreſentation of the kirk ſeſſion of Dundee, find that all the elders of that church, are required by the laws of the church, to ſubſcribe the Confeſſion of Faith, approved of by the General Aſſembly of this Church, ratified by acts of Parliament, by the treaty of Union, that every perſon when ordained an elder, who refuſes, when judicially called, to ſubſcribe the Confeſſion of Faith, in preſence of the people, is diſqualified by that refuſal from taking any part in the government of this church: That the miniſter of Dundee, who was appointed by the kirk ſeſſion, to perform on the 9th of September laſt, the office of ordaining elders for whom an edict had been ſerved, acted moſt unaccountably in preſuming to put to theſe perſons before their ordination, queſtions different from thoſe which are implied in the Formula 1694, and by no means adequate to the ſpirit of that Formula: Ordain the Preſbytery of Dundee, at their next meeting, to ſummon the miniſter to anſwer for his conduct reſpecting the ordination of theſe elders; to report the reſult of their inveſtigation to the next General Aſſembly; and to ſummon the ſaid miniſter to appear at the bar of next General Aſſembly: Ordain the Preſbytery, at their next meet-

ing, to ſummon Mr Davidſon, Moderator of the kirk ſeſſion, who ſubſcribed that minute in their name, to anſwer for his conduct in ſo doing; to report the reſult of this inveſtigation to the next General Aſſembly, and alſo to ſummon Mr Davidſon to appear at the bar of the next General Aſſembly.

30. The Aſſembly had before them a petition reſpecting the Chapel of Eaſe in Elgin. After hearing parties, the Aſſembly unanimouſly remitted the petition to the Preſbytery of Elgin, that the Preſbytery may proceed therein at their next meeting, according to the act of Aſſembly 1798.

The Lord High Commiſſioner appeared this day in the Aſſembly, and, in a gracious ſpeech from the throne, expreſſed his regret for his abſence from ſome preceding meetings of the Aſſembly.

31. The report of the Widows Fund was given in, and the thanks of the Aſſembly was given to Sir H. Moncrief for his fidelity in the management of it.

The overtures from the Synods of Aberdeen, and Angus and Mearns, reſpecting the vagrant teachers and Sunday ſchools, and reſpecting irreligion and anarchy, were read. The Aſſembly having deliberated upon the ſubject of theſe overtures, upon a motion, unanimouſly reſolved, that a paſtoral admonition be addreſſed by the General Aſſembly to the people of Scotland, warning them of the danger of encouraging or liſtening to the addreſſes of thoſe men who, under the name of miſſionary or itinerant preachers, have of late been traveling over all the diſtricts within the bounds of this Church; and that a Committee be appointed to prepare this admonition, and report on Monday:—That the ſame Committee be appointed to enquire into the exiſting laws which place ſchoolmaſters and teachers of youth under the inſpection and controul of the Eſtabliſhed Church, and report to the Aſſembly on Monday a ſtatement of theſe laws, together with their opinion concerning the moſt effectual method of preventing unqualified perſons from being employed in the important office of inſtructing youth.

June 1. The Aſſembly had tranſmitted to them by their Committee of Bills, a petition of Mr James Gardner, portioner in Anderſton, in favour of a chapel of eaſe there, with a report of the Preſbytery of Glaſgow reſpecting that chapel. After reaſoning, the Aſſembly, in reſpect the report of the Preſbytery of Glaſgow is not ſtrictly conformable to the act 1798, reſpecting the erection of chapels of eaſe, did remit this caſe to the ſaid Preſbytery, in order to have the fact aſcertained, whether the petitioners might be accommodated in the new pariſh church now building within the Barony pariſh; and upon its being found, to the ſatisfaction of the Preſbytery, that they cannot be accommodated, the Preſbytery are authoriſed to grant ſuch a conſtitution as the Aſſembly ſhall agree to this day; till which time the further conſideration of the cauſe, was delayed.

3. Sir John Sinclair preſented to the Aſſembly a complete copy of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, in 21 volumes, which was ordered to be laid among the records; and the thanks of the Aſſembly were voted to Sir John. The Committee who were appointed to draw up the paſtoral letter relative to the Miſſionary and Itinerant preachers preſented the ſame, which was agreed to, and 4000 copies of it ordered to be printed, to be circulated among the preſbyteries, &c. and it was appointed to be read from the pulpit of every pariſh the firſt Sunday after it is received. This Committee alſo gave in a report relative to Sunday ſchools, which was alſo adopted, and 1500 copies of it ordered to be printed for the uſe of the Church.

The Aſſembly, upon the report of a Committee, found the libel in the caſe of Mr Niveſon, miniſter of Penpont, relevant, and remitted it to the preſbytery to take the proof. After going through ſeveral other unimportant pieces of buſineſs, the Aſſembly was diſſolved in the uſual manner, firſt by the Moderator, and then by the Lord High Commiſſioner, and another appointed to meet on Thurſday the 22d of May 1800.

Acts relative to Scotland.

Among the acts which received the Royal Aſſent on the 13th, relative to Scotland, were the following:—

An act to continue until the fifth day of July 1799, an act for continuing ſeveral acts for allowing the Banks and cer-

certain Banking Companies in Scotland, to iſſue notes for ſums under a certain amount.

An act to extend the bail to be given in caſes of criminal information in Scotland.

An act to continue until the 25th of March 1804, ſo much of an act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

An act to explain and amend the laws relative to colliers in Scotland.

An act for encouraging the improvement of lands ſubject to the ſervitude of Thirlage in Scotland.

An act to amend two acts for enlarging and improving the Harbour of Leith.

An act for continuing for 38 years, a duty of two pennies Scots, on Ale and Beer, ſold in the towns of Port Glaſgow and Newark.

An act for continuing for 38 years, an act for continuing the duty of two pennies Scots on Ale and Beer ſold in Glaſgow, &c.

An act for building a bridge over the river Tweed, at or near Keiſo.

An act for explaining and amending two acts for repairing the Roads from Livingſtone to Glaſgow.

An act for making and repairing the Road from Dunkeld to Cupar of Angus.

The cold and unfavourable weather which prevailed during the month of May, continued to the 7th of June —a ſenſible change then took place to the better, but the heat was not equal to what we commonly experience at this ſeaſon, till the 21ſt, when the weather became truly warm and genial. —The crops were in general not only backward, but were ſuffering alſo from want of rain; of late that has alſo been ſupplied, and now the fields are looking thriving and promiſing; and ſhould the change be permanent, all fears will be diſappointed, and we ſhall have neither a late nor a ſcanty harveſt. A great fruit crop we underſtand is every where looked for, from the great abundance of bloſſoms, and the probability of having eſcaped the blights from the eaſt wind. The ſtate of the markets continue much the ſame as laſt month. Green-peas 4s. patatoes 8s. the peck. No ſtrawberries yet come to market.

By the Engliſh Report for June, we are informed that the dryneſs of the weather for ſeveral weeks paſt, has been upon the whole, ſomewhat unfavourable for the corn crops; but ſhould rain ſoon take place, a good harveſt may ſtill be expected. Some of the more early ſown wheats, eſpecially thoſe on clover fallows look well, but ſuch as were ſown later and thoſe on pea and potatoe grounds in many diſtricts, appear rather thin as well as patchy. In ſome of the turnip diſtricts, farmers have lately been extremely buſy in preparing their grounds and ſowing the ſeed of that valuable root; for which the ſeaſon has been uncommonly fine and tempting. The hay crop is we believe almoſt every where, even in the beſt ſituations, but a middling one, and in many places it is extremely thin indeed, probably little more than half the quantity of laſt year. In the fruit counties too, where the appearances were the moſt promiſing, much injury has lately been ſuſtained, and the expectations of the farmer are conſiderably leſſened; but a tolerable crop may, we apprehend, ſtill be looked for. Grain ſtill continues high. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 64s. 2d. Barley 35s. 8d. Oats 30s. 2d. Lean cattle are ſomewhat lower; but fat ones and milch cows, keep up. Beef averages in Smithfield market 3s. 4d. to 5s. per ſtone of 8lbs. ſinking the offal.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, Mr John Goldie, junior, writer, Kilmarnock, to Miſs E. R. Fullarton, daughter of the deceaſed Lewis Fullarton of Kilmichael, Eſq.

June 3. Adam Crooks, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Margaret Kippen, daughter of John Kippen, Eſq; merchant in Greenock.

— At Dumfries, Mr James Thomſon, writer, to Miſs Jeſſie Lawers, daughter of the late Mr John Lawers, ſuperviſor of exciſe in that place.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Cunningham, writer, to Miſs Elizabeth Weir, daughter of the late John Weir, of Kerſe, Eſq.

6. Lieu-

6. Lieutenant Colonel Drinkwater, late of the Royals, to Miſs Congalton, daughter of the late Charles Congalton of Congalton, Eſq.

15. At Edinburgh, Captain James Roſs, of the Royal Navy, ſon of the late Sir John Lockhart Roſs, Bart. of Balnagown, to Miſs Catharine Farquharſon, daughter of James Farquharſon of Inverc uld.

17. At Greenock, Mr John Hunter, merchant, to Miſs Holmes, daughter of Mr John Holmes, merchant.

18 At Oban, Mr William M'Callum, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Stevenſon, daughter of Mr John Stevenſon, merchant there.

— Mr John M'Kinnon writer in Greenock, to Miſs Carmichael, daughter of Mr John Carmichael, merchant in Greenock.

20. Mr George Dunlop merchant in Edinburgh, to Miſs Iſabella Bell, daughter of Wm Bell, factor for the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas at Melville.

— At Stock, James Reymond Johnſtone, Eſq; of Alva, to Miſs Mary Cholmely, daughter of Montague Cholmely, Eſq; Lincolnſhire.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr George Grindlay, junior, merchant, to Miſs Margaret Bremner, daughter of Mr James Bremner, writer.

BIRTHS.

May 29. Mrs Colonel Robert M'Gregor Murray, a daughter.

June 7. Mrs Doctor Gregory, a ſon.

20. Mrs Gordon of Pitlurg, a ſon.

DEATHS.

Sir Charles Lindſey, Bart. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Daphne, was drowned on the coaſt of Demerara.

Lately, at Bailie's Ward, near Huntly, Agnes Boyne, widow, in the 106th year of her age.

May 24. At Sidmouth, in Devonſhire, Mr John Home coach-maker in Edinburgh.

27. At Briſcoe Hill near Carliſle, Francis Edwards, Eſq; Surveyor of the General Poſt Office, Edinburgh.

28. At Forneth, Thomas Elder, Eſq; of Forneth, Poſtmaſter General for Scotland. This gentleman filled the office of chief magiſtrate of the city of Edinburgh ſeveral times.

31. At Tyningham, Lady Chriſtian Graham, relict of the deceaſed Thomas Graham of Balgowan, Eſq; and daughter of Charles the firſt Earl of Hopetoun.

June 5. At Kilmarnock, the Rev. Mr John Robertſon, in the 67th year of his age.

14. At Lochend, Sir Patrick Warrender, Bart.

15. At Jedburgh, John Rutherford Ainſlie, Eſq.

17. Rev. Doctor Joſeph M'Cormick, Principal of the United Colleges of St Salvador and St Leonard, in the Univerſity of St Andrews.

20 At Dundee, Charles Hay of Ballindoch, Eſq.

PREFERMENTS.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, to be of the Privy council.

Lord Sommerville, to be a Lord of his Majeſty's bed-chamber.

Sir George Yonge, Bart. Knight of the Bath, to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Samuel Thornton, Eſq; to be Governor, and Job Mathew, Eſq; to be Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

The degree of D. D. on the Rev. James Finlayſon, Profeſſor of Logic, and one of the Miniſters of Edinburgh, by the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

The degree of M. D. on Mr Wm Pyme, ſurgeon of the 70th regiment of foot, by the Univerſity of St Andrew's.

The degree of D. D. on the Rev. Robert Moore, rector of the ſchool of Sunbury, in Middleſex.

John James Edmonſtone, Eſq; Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſhire of Bute.

Lords Armadale and Cullen, to be Lords of Juſticiary.

Mr John Moodie, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Riccarton, in Ayrſhire.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

May 28. James M'Aliſter and Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

30. Walter Lun, merchant or packman, lately reſiding at Hawick.

June 26. Peter Rote Watſon of Weſtertown, corn and cattle dealer.

27. Main and Johnſton, linen-drapers, Edinburgh.

— Andrew Thomſon, grocer in Glaſgow.

Haddington, June 28.

Wheat, 36s. 6d. Barley, 27s. Oats, 25s. Peaſe, 19s. Beans, 20s.

Edinburgh, June 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 6d. Bear-meal, 1s. 2d. Peaſe-meal, 1s.

	June 13.	June 25.
Bank Stock	148¼	148¼
3 per cent. red.	59½	61½
3 per cent. conſ.	59	61 op.
4 per cent.	——	77¼
India Stock	——	

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JULY 1799.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON, No 40. South Bridge,
And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.
And by T. KAY, Strand, London.

NEW PATENTS.

FOR A NEW POWER.

ON the 5th of January, Mr John Kent, architect of Southampton, obtained the grant of a Patent for a new method of applying power to effect a rotatory motion.

Mr Kent propoſes to ſubſtitute weight to preſſure for animal ſtrength, and to apply it to the principle on which powers are applied to the invented lever; i. e. he applies the power which is intended to raiſe the weight on one ſide of and near to the fulcrum; and the weight to be raiſed is affixed to the extremity, and at the other ſide of the fulcrum.

Mr Kent is very ſanguine in reſpect to the practical effect of this oblique preſſure on the peripheries of wheels. He conceives that a perpetual motion may be effected by it, and that wheel carriages, ſhips, &c. may be moved forward by its varied application.

FOR A TIME-SETTER.

On the 20th of April laſt, Mr Henry Wood, Statuary, of Sloane-Square, in the pariſh of St Luke, Chelſea, obtained a Patent for the invention of a time-ſetter.

In the conſtruction of this time ſetter, he takes a common *dial-plate*, ſuch as is uſed for watches or clocks. It may be round, ſquare, oval, or of any other ſimilar figure. He inſcribes upon it the hours and minutes which mark the uſual diviſions of the day. Next, conſidering what particular round of daily employment it is wiſhed to indicate, he inſcribes alſo, the names of theſe upon the dial-plate; the name of each employment, at the numerals of the hour and minute at which it is to be performed. Hands or ſliders are then to be adapted to the dial-plate thus marked. The plate, with theſe hands, are to be fitted, after this preparation, to the uſual machinery of a watch or clock. The movement of the hands will incline to the time for the *different* employments ſpecified on the dial-plate, as it points, ſucceſſively, to the hours which were marked for their performance. The hours for prayers, for dinner, for retirement to reſt, or from any other ſimilar office of life, may in this manner be indicated by the revolution of the hands of Mr Wood's invention. The machine may be fitted to tables, walls, doors, or any other piece of furniture. Not only the diurnal taſks of life, but thoſe, alſo, which recur after much longer interval, may be, in this manner, ſuggeſted to recollection. It is eaſy to perceive, that this contrivance, though, in truth, extremely ſimple, *may be happily applied* to many important and elegant uſes.

FOR A TOOTH-DRAWING INSTRUMENT.

This inſtrument conſiſts of claws of various ſizes, which adapt themſelves to the ſhape of the teeth, and by the action of a ſpring, become firmly fixed to the neck of the tooth required to be drawn.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JULY 1799.

LIFE OF THOMAS PENNANT, Esq.

MR PENNANT was born June 14, 1726, at Downing in Flintſhire, the ſeat of his family for ſeveral generations; he was the ſon of David Pennant, and ——, daughter of Richard Mytton of Halſton. He was educated firſt at Wreſtham, then at Mr Croft's ſchool at Fulham, and laſt at Queen's and Oriel colleges, where he took the degree of D. C. L. 1771.

A preſent of the ornithology of Francis Willoughby, made to him at the age of twelve, by the father of Mrs Piozzi, firſt gave him a taſte for that ſtudy, and love for natural hiſtory in general, which he afterward purſued with conſtitutional ardour, and great reputation. To ſuch ſmall matters do men of talents owe their prevailing bias. In 1746-7, he made a tour into Cornwall, where he contracted a ſtrong paſſion for minerals and foſſils. The firſt writing of his which appeared in print, though unknown to himſelf, was an abſtract of a letter he wrote to his uncle, John Mytton, Eſq. on an earthquake which was felt at Downing, April 2, 1754. This appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. In 1754, he was elected a fellow of the ſociety of antiquaries, an honour which he reſigned in 1760. 'I had,' ſays he, 'married a moſt amiable woman; my circumſtances at that time were very narrow, my worthy father being alive, and I vainly thought my happineſs would have been permanent, and that I never ſhould have been called again from my retirement to amuſe myſelf in town, or to be of uſe to the ſociety.'

Previous to his reſignation, however, in 1754, he viſited Ireland, but ſuch was the conviviality of the country, that his journal proved as meagre as his entertainment was plentiful, 'ſo it never was a *diſh* fit to be offered to the public.' In 1756, he publiſhed, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, a paper on ſeveral coralloid bodies he had collected at Coal-brook-dale, in Shropſhire. In 1757, at the inſtance of the great Linnæus, he was elected of the Royal Society at Upſal, which he calls the firſt and greateſt of his literary honours. He kept up a correſpondence with Linnæus, till age and infirmities obliged the latter to deſiſt.

In the year 1761, he began his *Britiſh Zoology*, which, when completed, conſiſted of 132 plates on imperial paper, all engraved by Mazel. Edwards, the celebrated ornithologiſt, conceived at firſt a little jealouſy at this attempt, but it very ſoon ſubſided, and they contracted a great intimacy, which ended only with the death of Mr Edwards. He dedicated the profits of the Britiſh Zoology to the Welch charity ſchool, near Gray' inn, London, and ſupported the far greater part of the expence, but he loſt conſiderably by it.

In 1765, he made a ſhort tour to the continent, where he enjoyed the company of the celebrated Buffon, who publicly acknowledged his favourable ſentiment of Mr Pennant's ſtudies in the 15th vol. of his Natural Hiſtory. They had afterward a diſpute on the branches of their reſpective ſtudies, but, adds our author, 'our

blows were light, and I hope that neither of us felt any material injury.

During this tour he visited also Baron Haller, the two Gesners, the poets, and Dr Trew, a venerable patron of Natural History. At the Hague, he met with Dr Pallas, and this meeting gave rise to his Synopsis of Quadrupeds, and the second edition, under the name of the History of Quadrupeds, a work received by the naturalists of different parts of Europe in a manner uncommonly favourable. Mr Pennant had proposed this plan to Pallas, but owing to the latter being promoted at the court of Petersburgh, it ultimately devolved on himself.—In 1767, after his return, he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1768, his British Zoology was published in two volumes octavo, and the bookseller gave Mr Pennant 100l. for permission, which he immediately vested in the Welch charity-school.

In 1769, he added a third volume, in octavo, on the reptiles and fishes of Great Britain. In the 58th volume of the Philosophical Transactions, was published his account of a new species of Penguin, brought by Captain Macbride, from the Falkland islands. In the same year, in conjunction with Sir Joseph Banks, and Mr Loten, who had been a governor in one of the Dutch islands in the Indian ocean, he published twelve plates of Indian Zoology, but that work was afterwards discontinued. In the spring of this year, he acquired one whom he calls a treasure, Moses Griffiths, to whom the public are indebted for numberless scenes and antiquities, and who accompanied Mr Pennant in all his journey except that of the present year, which was his first Tour into Scotland. 'I had,' says he, 'the hardiness to venture on a journey to the remotest part of North Britain, a country almost as little known, to its southern brethren as Kamtschatka. I brought home a favourable account of the land. Whether it will thank me or no I cannot say, but from the report I have made, and shewing that it might be visited with safety, it has ever since been *inondée*, with southern visitants.' This year, also, he was elected fellow of the Royal Academy at Drontheim.

In 1770, he published 103 additional plates, to the British Zoology, with descriptive additions; and in 1771, he printed at Chester, his Synopsis of Quadrupeds, in one volume octavo. In May of the same year, he was honoured by the university of Oxford, with the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred in full convocation. About the close of the year, he gave to the public his Tour in Scotland, in one octavo volume, ornamented as all his works are, with plates. A candid account of that country was such a novelty, that the impression was instantly bought up, and in the next year another was printed, and as soon sold. In the Philosophical Transactions of this year, he has an account of two new species of Tortoises.

On May 18, 1772, he began the longest of his journies in our island. This was his second Tour in Scotland, and voyage to the Hebrides. 'My success,' he observes on this occasion, 'was equal to my hopes: I pointed out every thing I thought would be of service to the country: it was roused to look into its advantages; societies have been formed for the improvements of the fisheries, and for founding of towns in proper places: to all which, I sincerely wish the most happy event; vast sums will be flung away; but incidentally numbers will be benefited, and the pockets of patriots tickled. I confess that my own vanity was greatly gratified by the compliment paid to me in every corporated town. Edinburgh itself presented me with its freedom, and I returned rich in civil honours.'

In 1773, he published the octavo edition of Genera of Birds, and performed

formed a tour through the north of England, where his companion Mr Griffiths made a great many drawings of antiquities, &c. several of which were afterward used by Mr Grose, in his Antiquities of England. In this tour he contracted an acquaintance with Mr Hutchison, the historian of Durham, in a singular manner, which we shall give in his own words. 'I was mounted on the famous stones in the church-yard of Penrith, to take a nearer view of them, and see whether the drawing I had procured, done by the Rev. Dr Tod, had the least foundation in truth.' Thus engaged, a person of good appearance, looking up to me, observed 'what fine work Mr Pennant had made with those stones.' I saw he had got into a horrible scrap; so unwilling to make bad worse, I descended, laid hold of his button, and told him, 'I am the man!' After his confusion was over, I made a short defence, shook him by the hand, and we became from that moment fast friends.' An account of part of this journey, Mr Pennant left in manuscript, illustrated with drawings by Mr Griffith. Mr Pennant performed all his journey on horseback, and to that he attributed his healthy old age.

In 1774, he published a third edition, with additional plates, of his Tour in Scotland, in quarto, and his voyage to the Hebrides in the same size. In the same year, he visited the Isle of Man, and journeyed through various parts of England. In 1775, appeared his third and last volume of the Tour in Scotland, performed in 1772. These tours have been translated into German, and abridged in French. In 1776, he published a fourth volume of the British Zoology, containing the vermes, the crustaceous and testaceous animals of our country.

After several journeys over the six counties of North Wales, in which he collected simple materials for their history, he published the first volume of them in the form of a tour in 1778, and in 1781, the second, under the title of a Journey to Snowdon. In the same year, a new edition appeared of his Synopsis of Quadrupeds, in two vols. quarto, with considerable improvements. The liberty which the country gentlemen, in the character of deputy-lieutenants, and militia-officers, now and then took with their fellow subjects, urged him about this time to publish Free Thoughts on the Militia Laws.

In this year 1781, he was elected an honorary member of the society of Antiquarians at Edinburgh. In the Philosophical Transactions of the same year, was published his history of the Turky, which he made appear was a bird peculiar to America, and unknown before the discovery of that continent; also a paper on earthquakes felt in Flintshire. In 1782, he published his Journey from Chester to London. In 1783, he was elected a member of the Societas Physiographica, at Lund, in Sweden. In 1784, appeared his Letter from a Welch Freeholder to his Representatives. The same year, he published his Arctic Zoology, two volumes quarto, containing the classes of quadrupeds and birds. This work gave occasion to his being honoured, in the year 1791, by being elected member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.

In May 1784, he was elected member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Stockholm, and in January 1785, an honorary member of the Edinburgh society for promoting of natural knowledge; of the society of Antiquaries at Perth; and the Agricultural Society at Odiam, in Hampshire. In 1787, he published a supplement to the Arctic Zoology. As in 1777 he had again married, he discontinued his tours until the spring 1787, when he visited the dockyards, and travelled by land from Dartford, following the coast to the Lands-end.

Besides these greater works of our author, he at several times gave the public some trifles, which he collected some years ago and printed, for the amusement of his friends, thirty copies at a private press. The principal was his history of the Patagonians; which, with some others he gave to the public, along with his Literary Life.

In 1790, he published his Account of London, of which he says, 'I had so often walked about the several parts of London, with my note-book in my hand, that I could not help forming considerable collections of materials. The public received this work with the utmost avidity. It went through three large impressions in about two years and a half.' Many additions were made to the second edition.

In 1793, he published his Life, under the whimsical title of 'The Literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant, Esq; by himself.' In the advertisement, he states that the termination of his authorial existence took place on March 1, 1791. He came to life, however, in 1797, and published The History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holwell; and in the last year of his life, he gave the public, 'The View of Hindostan,' in two vols. quarto. It will be necessary to give an account of the rise of this latter work in his own words.

'A few years ago I grew fond of imaginary tours, and determined on one to climes more suited to my years, more genial than that to the frozen north. I still found, or fancied that I found, abilities to direct my pen. I determined on a voyage to India, formed exactly on the plan of the Introduction to the Arctic Zoology; which commences at such parts of the north as are accessible to mortals. From London I follow the coasts southern to part of our island, and from Calais, along the oceanic shores of Europe, Africa, and Asia, till I have attained those of New Guinea. Respecting these I have collected every information possible from books ancient and modern: from the most authentic, and from living travellers of the most respectable characters of my time. I mingle history, natural history, accounts of the coasts, climates and every thing which I thought could instruct or amuse. They are written on imperial quarto, and when bound make a folio of no inconsiderable size; and are illustrated, at a vast expence, by prints taken from books, or by charts and maps, and by drawings by the skilful hand of Moses Griffiths, and by presents from friends. With the bare possibility of the volume relative to India, none of these books are to be printed in my life-time; but to rest on my shelves, the amusement of my advancing age.'

Few men, indeed, have so unceasingly devoted themselves to the promotion of useful knowledge, or published so many volumes, especially on subjects of natural history. His works have been so generally read, and are in such high esteem with the public, that it would be unnecessary in this place to enter into their respective merits. Dr Johnson said of him, when some objections were made to his tours, that 'he had greater variety of enquiry than almost any man, and has told us more than perhaps one in ten thousand could have done, in the time that he took*.'

Mr Pennant married, first, in the year 1759, the sister of the late Thomas Falconer, Esq. of Chester, and of Dr Falconer of Bath, by whom he had a son David, and a daughter; and secondly, in 1777, Miss Mostyn, sister of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, who survives him. He died December 16, 1798, at his family seat of Downing.

* Mr Pennant's private character was in all respects irreproachable, as a son, husband and father. He had great public spirit, and rendered himself eminently useful in his county.

ORI-

ORIGINAL LETTER.

IN a late excurſion, I purchaſed a Book, in which, on examining it ſince my return to London, I found the incloſed Letter. The name of the perſon to whom it was addreſſed does not appear, and probably, after the lapſe of ſo many years, the writer of it may no longer exiſt. But as it is poſſible he may be yet living, I beg you will print only the initials of his name. I do not recollect to have ſeen any publication by him, though he appears to have been very capable of entertaining and inſtructing the public.

Dungannon, June 28th 1762.

SIR,

I muſt entreat your pardon for the liberty which I, a perfect ſtranger to you, take, of troubling you with the following lines, which I know no other method of communicating to the Tranſlator of Oſſian's Epic and other Poems, in teſtimony of the great pleaſure afforded to me by that elegant performance of his. The compliment may ſeem a little of the lateſt; but I live ſo far out of the world, that moſt things have had their run in it before they reach me; ſo that it is but a few days ſince the book came into my hands. It may alſo ſeem odd, that the whole ſhould turn upon the ancient, without one word of the modern Bard. Let him thank himſelf for it; if he had not done his part ſo well, there might have been room in my mind for both Author and Tranſlator: but as he has managed it, Oſſian pleaſed me too entirely, to ſuffer me to think of Macpherſon. I now think of him much to my ſatisfaction, in the flattering hope of his kind acceptance of my little piece, which I ſubjoin without farther preface:

Unknown to Oſſian, tho' the Muſe's name,
Parnaſſus' hill, and Hippocrene's ſtream;
Tho' ne'er of Pegaſus he dreamed, nor heard
Of Phœbus (Sire of every Southern bard),
Yet with the foremoſt ſhall he live in fame,
If genius void of art, can give a claim.
From ſimple nature, all his ſtores he draws;
Up-borne by her, he ſoars beyond the laws
Of critic lore. Yet ſweet as bold, his ſong
Its wild notes clear and various pours along;
Soft in the feaſt, but thund'ring in the fight,
Mild as the evening beam, and as the mid-day bright.
Cold tho' his clime, and barbarous his age,
Of manners rude, and boiſt'rous by the rage
Of endleſs broils more ſavage made; yet where
Where in the climes by heaven moſt favour'd; where,
In times of ſofteſt manners, can we find,
Than plaintive Oſſian's, a more gentle mind?
Tho' in the ſanguined field of ruthleſs war
Fingal alone more dreadful mounts the car;
Soon as the horrid work of blood is o'er,
His gen'rous lays th' unhappy fall'n deplore;
Some widow'd fair our eyes are taught to weep,
Or ſome ſad virgin ſunk in death's eternal ſleep,
Juſt to the worth of ev'ry gallant deed
Of friend or foe, his ready harp, the meed
Of unbought praiſe is ever tun'd to give:
Snatch'd from oblivion's tomb, the beauties live
In his harmonious ſtrains, whoſe charms cou'd move
Morven's rough ſons or Innisfail's to love.
Take then the bays ſweet Cona! Conſcious twine,
Thou King of Songs! around thy brows divine,
The wreath of genius. Thee, her firſt in fame,
Thy country's boaſt. And not of vulgar fame
Among the ſons of melody her praiſe,
For ſtrength of thought and harmony of lays.

I might leave off here; and probably you may wiſh I did; but I have a ſtrong temptation to give you a morceau in Latin; being a verſion of ſome favourite lines in Hughes's Siege of Damaſcus. If they pleaſe, they may poſſibly be followed by ſome ſcenes of Cato, in tranſlating which, I paſſed away ſome hours of laſt winter, which had otherwiſe been dull enough. Look in the third act for the Soliloquy of

Phocyas, beginning with these words: "Farewell! and think of death," &c.

Calef.]—Vale, & mortem cogita. [*Exit. Phocyas solus.*]—Vale, & mortem cogita! Hoc monet Barbarus?
Præcepta morum dant ergo & Sicarii?
Qui vero cogitem de quâ nil norunt vivi,
Nec potis est defunctis, aut voluntas dicere?
Effare quid sis, Terror O magne! & inscrutabilis.
Quà patet iter ad te scimus. Indicant id morbi scilicet,
Id fames, id bellum, id vorax ignis, id innumeræ,
Et nunquam non hiantes indicant orci portæ.
Ulterius vero quid est! Quis velum istud retrahet?—
—At neque mors est illic.—Punctum haud dubiè est temporis;
Vitæ vitam inter mortalem, & mortis expertem,
Quem tamen nequeas attingere cogitando.
Omne quod citra, vitæ est. Credas te modo tangere;
At frustra comprensus effugiet manum; dum tangit enim,
A tergo longè est, fefellitque mentem.
O! si sit mori, mortis perpeti angoris;
Si tormina, si animæ corpus deserentis agonias;
Nil restat quod sentiam; id enim omne sensi,
Nec est quod ultra reformidem.

I have left myself no more than room to repeat my request, that you may pardon this intrusion, and to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
J— St P——.

If you favour me with an answer, be pleased to direct it to the Rev. J— S; P——, at Dungannon, in the north of Ireland.

COW POX.

Letter from Dr Thomson.

Sir,

HAVING been lately pretty much in Glocestershire I was naturally led to make enquires concerning the origin of the cow-pox. From the unaffected and uninterested communications of the dairy men I have not much doubt but that it is the small pox moderated by passing through the medium of a quadruped. I generally found that a short time before the disease appeared among the cows, the small pox had been in the family; and that wherever the small-pox ceases to appear for a long time, the cox-pox is not heard of.

This has twice happened in my father's family. When his children were inoculated, the milk-maid was inoculated also. Shortly afterwards the cows were affected. Some time after, another milk-maid caught the small-pox, and in a month the disease appeared among the cows. At no other time has the small-pox been in the family.

That this may be more clearly ascertained, I have directed a cow to be inoculated with variolous matter: if it produce any suppurative eruption, I will then inoculate a child with the vaccine matter, and communicate the result.

If this be the case, may not the cow-pox, by passing through the human subject too frequently, degenerate at last into its original disease, the small-pox? And should not this direct the practitioner to have recourse as much as possible to genuine vaccine matter?

Monthly Mag.

PEROUSE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

(Continued from p. 317.)

Contents.—Proceedings at Bay de Castries—Description of this Bay, and of a Tartarian Village—Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants.

ON July 28, 1787, our voyagers landed on the Bay of Castries, of which they give the following account.

'Baie de Castries, in which we had just come to an anchor, is situate at the bottom of a gulph, two hundred